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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th June
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montfort	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennet	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentin	9th "
* PERSIA	7,904	W. A. Winkl	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

P. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CARS and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS issued. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Steamers. HANDBOOK, giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Guiman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR	U. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4469	16th July
b MARIA VALERIE	C. Belen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a will call at Fiume.
b will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	22nd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th June at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	THURSDAY, 3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy.	31st July, 1902
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at a Reduced Fare. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about 25th June, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,652	Birch	7th July 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	21st July "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th June, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, £1. 15 per year including Postage.

GUARANTEED PATENT LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

PRESENTATION GOLD AND GEM SET BROOCHES.

No. 2.

Latest Fashions in London.

		Rs.
No. 2.	Gold Brooch, Diamond and Pearls	40
No. 143.	Arrow, set large Pearls and Sapphires	75
No. 141.	"Tomari" Brooch set Pearls	65
No. 188.	The Arrow and Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 185.	The Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 186.	Pearl Horse-shoe and Sway Bar Brooch	65
No. 182.	Gold Curb Bit Brooch, set Pearls	45
No. 183.	Gold Palette Set, 1 Diamond, 1 Ruby and 1 Sapphire	65

Double Lace Pins without Pearls, from Rs. 16 8 0 to 25 0 0
Do. with Pearls " 25 0 0 " 35 0 0
Do. Gem-set, Rs. 35 to 55

Affection's tribute;
Friendship's Offering;
Whose Silent Eloquence,
More deep than words,
Tells of the Giver's faith
And love when absent,
and says:
REMEMBER ME.

Lahore, MAX MINCK & CO., Simla.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOUGE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS
To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Mr. JACK LEWIS,
THE
Famous and Renowned Lezerdemainist and Parlour Entertainer of the Principal Theatres of England and America,
ASSISTED BY
Miss ROSIE LILLIAN and WILLIE TAYLOR,
Both Celebrated Artists of the Leading
MUSIC HALLS
OF
LONDON,
AND
Miss GIPSY FRASER,
The Rage of America, will appear for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, 24TH JUNE,
Owing to the Theatre being engaged up to the end of the month,
The latest Style and Rage of
VARIETY.
Now all the go of America, will be placed on the Boards,
Mr. JACK LEWIS'
Entertainments consist of Mirth Music and Mystery,
They are refined, humorous and surprising,
The very latest and up-to-date tricks, songs, etc., will be produced.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Re. 1
Back Seats, Annas 8.
Doors open, 8-30. Curtain rises, 9 p.m.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.
Private Engagements can be arranged with above Firm.

GRAND CORONATION CONCERT

AT
THE TOWN HALL
THURSDAY, JUNE 26th, 9-30 P.M.
Under the patronage of
BRIGADIER GENERAL
SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
In Aid of the Completion Fund Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
Band of the 2nd Oxfordshire Lt. Infantry and a specially attractive Programme.
Prices—Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Admission—As. 8 to Soldiers and Sailors.
RESERVED SEATS AT
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Musical Depot, Medows St.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, Church Gate, upto 2 p. m., on the 7th July, 1902, for works in connection with the building of Quarters for the Goods Agents at Carnac Bridge, and Menial's Quarters in the Island of Bombay.
Plans may be inspected at the office, forms of tender, specification and schedules will be supplied on payment of Rupees five.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WHATELY,
Resident Engineer, Bombay Division.
Resident Engineer's Office, Church Gate, 23rd June, 1902.

NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, 1902, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra as a Director, and to appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Devidass Vithaldass as Auditor in place of Anundra Bhanjee deceased, and to appoint Auditors for the year 1902, and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કુંવ
& C. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th June to 10th July, 1902, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MOHANLALL KURSONDAS, late of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased.

NANKORBAI, widow of the said deceased, also of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank, in Gordhan Sonis House, without the Fort of Bombay and living upon the income of her husband's property ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETTNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 17th day of June, 1902.

MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE STANDARD. THE FUNDS

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

STAMPS.—N. State varieties 25, 12 as.; 50, Rs. 2: 100, Rs. 6; 150, Rs. 15; 200, Rs. 30; 250, Rs. 55; 300, Rs. 100. Faridkot 24 var. (N, Type) Rs. 2. Terms Cash or V. P. P. No Price List.—DUTT and Co., Indore, C. I. (Name this paper).

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., I.d., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

REAL MANILA CIGARS by HELIOS. Brand "La Aphrodite" known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 4 to 10 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer.—Apply sharp to R. MANECKJI & Co., Cigar and Wine Merchants, Supari Baugh, Parel.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM AND LINING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on Wednesday the 25th June, 1902, for the supply of :—

100 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM.
70 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON LINING.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned, together with specification and particulars of delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. P. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th June, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1883, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 57—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

1. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Money in Debentures issued by this Board.

2. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes inter alia a provision (Section 140) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the (Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay, or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

3. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

4. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th July 1902 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

5. Tenders per cent., or the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1902.

6. (a) Tenderers for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1902. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

(b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 are allowed the option to pay in instalments as regards amounts and dates, but payment must be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1902. Payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for multiples of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid in at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates of payment to 31st day of December, 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

7. The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made; and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1902.

8. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board.
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 20th June 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses brought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 1-2	=	—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	=	plus 1-8
" 2 months hence	24 5-16	=	plus 1-8
" In New York	52 7-8	=	plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	=	do.
Do. New York	4·87 3-4	=	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills	2 5-8	=	do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3	=	do.
Interest day to day loans	2 1-4	=	— 3-8
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	=	unchanged

Seeds, Metals, &c., unchanged.

Shipping arrivals—Grantley Hall, "City of Dundee."

	Bales.
Cotton Total visible supply	2,120,000
" " of which is East Indian	158,000
" Stock in London	12,000
" quantity in sight	9,900,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 29-32. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·15	4·15	4·39	4·29 plus 1
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
4·22 plus 1	4·19 plus 1	4·18 plus 1	4·18 plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.	
" Last year	12,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
" Continent	15,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4	
Futures, month of July	8·49 — 3	
Do. do. Dec.	7·73 — 7	
Coffee	5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept	7·35 — 5
Do Dec.	7·54 — 3

Tone of futures steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday 21st June 1902 :—

Cotton	2,165 bales.
Wheat	5,885 cwts.
Linseed	3,771 "
Rapeseed	3,343 "
Gingelly seed	101 "
Poppyseed	1,500 "
Groundnuts	8 "
Castorseed	3,773 "
Rice	11,630 "
Myrabolams	474 "
Cottonseed	3,389 "

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is about 6 lakhs up.

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Egypt from London :

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,98,880
Coin	" 67,500
Silver Bullion	" 25,48,150

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.					1s 3 7-8d to 1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand					1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.					1s 4 3-32d
Do	6	do	do		1s 4 3-16d
French Francs	3	do	do		169
Marks	3	do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days	Sight		129
Shanghai	30	"	"		170
Japan	30	"	"		150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	97
1st Settlement	97
2nd "	97

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th June	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	12th June	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th June	5 do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	10 6

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward		6 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward		6 15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward		7 8

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8 10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	27 8 to 27 12.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	181	173	167	25 June.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	187	180	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	187	180	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	196	190	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	...	do.
Dhamanganm, Poolgaum	198	192	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	198	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgnum do.	...	192	187	do.
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	226	222	219	do.

Growths.	Good.	F. G.	F.
S.-G. Dharwar	221	216	do.
Westerns	200	194	do.
Compta	220	214	do.

COTTON—Tone steady. ... 172

New crop Bengals F.G. Rs. 172 25 Jany. 1903
Do. Broach M. G good " 271-2 25 March 1903

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 21st June, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	2,37,447	Increase.
Other Deposits		9,45,254	Decrease.
Credits Undrawn		4,13,309	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		1,48,894	Increase
Other Authorized Securities		27,980	Decrease
Credits on Securities		1,11,213	do
Loans do.		3,00,621	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased		14,32,393	Decrease
Balance with other Banks		2,22,957	Increase
Cash		6,05,721	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowngger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
2 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 7-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 21st June, as compared with the statement of the 14th June :—

LIABILITIES	June 14. Rs.	June 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,31,459	46,29,297
Public Deposits at Branches	28,44,015	24,89,624
Other Deposits	5,02,49,163	4,93,05,909
Post Bills	68,619	68,619
Credits undrawn	24,54,210	28,97,519
Rs.	7,73,83,466	7,70,90,968
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	85,64,385	87,10,239
Other authorised Securities	7,59,983	7,52,098
Credit on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,63,748	86,58,535
Loans do. do. do.	1,32,76,942	1,35,77,643
Bill discounted and purchased	2,67,58,733	2,51,26,960
Dead Stock	3,84,940	3,83,881
Stamps and Stationery	28,054	28,949
Balances with other Banks	3,68,203	5,91,160
Cash	1,84,76,433	1,90,82,154
Rs.	7,73 83,466	7,70,90,968

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SURAT.

DEATH.

PATHERIA—June 22, at Surat, Fatemat, eldest beloved daughter of Mr Ahmednoor Rahematullah, of Surat, and dearly beloved wife of Mr M A Patheria, aged 39. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—June 12, at Kassauli, the wife of Captain W S Harrison, R A M C, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—June 17, at Srinagar, the wife of Captain R W H Mitchell, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 29, at Lahore, at the residence of W H E Fellows, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, Mrs Louisa Jane Browne, aged 66 years, 4 months and 10 days.

He giveth His beloved sleep.—Psa. 127 : 2.

Unto you that fear My name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in His wings.—Mal 4 : 2.

RAMAGE—June 10, at his residence, No. 38, 43rd Street Rangoon, Alexander M Ramage, late Captain of a Lightship.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m., High water, 0-39m., 4-25s. Low water, 6-31m., 7-30s.
Mr. Jack Lewis' Company at the Novelty.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 0 to-day.—The Bombay Polo Tournament for 1902, is fixed for October 20th.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Yarra will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Hunt will take place at the Gymkhana on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., at 6-30 p.m.

MR. JIVANJI MODI's LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-35 p. m. today, by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "British Coronation and the ancient Iranian Coronation." The lecture will be illustrated by pictures relating to the ancient Iranian Coronation, and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

ARRANGING FOR A WIFE.—Sambhajee Chimappa, a Kamati contractor, residing on the first floor of a chawl in Haines Road, having contemplated matrimony, looked up his rooms on Saturday night and went to Kamatipoora to arrange for a wife. But previous to his leaving the place, he requested the neighbours to look after the house as he had left therein ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 842. He also showed the neighbours, the ornaments, which he intended to present to his future wife. When he returned next morning he discovered some one had broken into the house and carried away the ornaments and money which he had kept in a locked box. He immediately reported the theft to the police, who are making inquiries into the matter.

ROBBING A RELATIVE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sirvan charged Kisna Kika and Donger Hansa with stealing six seers of milk valued at Re. 1-2, belonging to one Jamnabai. Mr. Kotewal, pleader, defended both the accused. The evidence showed that the cattle of the complainant were tethered in a place at Colaba where the cattle belonging to the two accused were also tethered. Early this morning the accused who were sleeping near their cattle quietly got up milched one of the complainant's buffaloes and stole the milk. A servant of the complainant saw them and shouted out to the police, who arrested them. The defence was that there was previous animosity between the parties, owing to quarrels or division of family property. The Magistrate discharged Kisna for want of sufficient evidence. Donga was fined Rs. 5.

A JAIL-BIRD.—Before Mr. D. B. Binning, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williams charged Gafoor Dada Sardar, a coal-trimmer aged 30, with stealing a gold embroidered cap valued at Rs. 5, the property of one Abdool Gafoor Manwar, a lascar on board the s. s. India. From the evidence it appeared that accused had stolen the cap about three weeks ago. On Sunday evening last complainant saw him with the cap on his head and handed him over to the police. In his defence accused stated that he had bought the cap from one Maloudin, another lascar on board the s. s. India, for Rs. 1-8. There were eight previous convictions against the accused. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to receive ten stripes. He was also ordered to report his place of residence for a period of five years to the police after his coming out of jail.

HONOUR TO A NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—On Saturday last, the friends of Mr. Tokersi Shamji, J. P., met together at the bungalow of Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram, at Girgaum Road, to offer him their congratulations on his being appointed a Justice of the Peace. The hall on the upper floor of the bungalow was artistically decorated and illuminated for the occasion. A band of native musician discoursed sweet music at intervals during the proceedings. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit was called to the chair. Mr. Dabptary in a neat little speech alluded to the high qualities of Mr Tokersi and his great business capacity. Mr Wadia who seconded the proposition said that the distinction bestowed on the guest of the evening by the Government was well deserved and gave satisfaction to his numerous friends. Mr Dikshit dwelt at length upon the work Mr Tokersi had done for his people, upon his firmness of character and his generosity to all. After this Mr Shamji Jivraj, the Hon. Mr Dikshit and Mr. Toker were garlanded amidst loud cheers. A rich shawl and a silver photo frame were then presented to Mr Tokersi who briefly thanked the company for the honor they had done him. A vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr Bhimrao followed. After light refreshment the company dispersed at a late hour of the night.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern Fort Sections and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	16
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Kharalao and Khumbharwada	4	1	25
D Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	14
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	6	3	99
Total plague deaths to date	113,287	96,917	
Same date last year	6	9	9

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

MR. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, disagreed with the unanimous verdict of not guilty of the jury in the case of Imperator against Jaudu Mania and another, and referred it for the orders of the High Court; and the reference was considered on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The two accused were charged before Mr. Tipnis and a jury with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. Tipnis was of opinion that accused No. 1 was guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, and accused No. 2 guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. P. N. Samant appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Tipnis in making the reference said the evidence was quite satisfactory as to the assault committed by the two accused upon the deceased Tomu. In his opinion there was no reason to doubt that the two accused beat Tomu with sticks. The blow on Tomu's head proved fatal. There was, however, no intention to kill. The evidence showed, that accused No. 2 struck the blow on the head. Had the jurors found both accused guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, Mr. Tipnis should not have made this reference.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the court's judgment said: This case has been referred to us by the Sessions Judge of Thana under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code as he found himself unable to agree with the verdict of the jury, who found the accused not guilty of any offence. It has been contended by Mr. Samant for the accused that the practice of this court is not to interfere with the unanimous verdict of a jury unless it is perverse or is clearly and manifestly wrong. By the law as it stands in the amended Act, the duty of the High Court is clear. Section 307, clause 3, lays down that in dealing with a case submitted under this section, the High Court may exercise any of the power which it may exercise on an appeal; and subject thereto, it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury, acquit or convict the accused. We have given the evidence in this case our most careful attention; and we have given due weight to the remarks of the learned pleader for the accused on the discrepancies which are found in the evidence. We think it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the assault was committed by the two accused persons. The facts are deposed to by three eye-witnesses, who are servants of the deceased Tomu, and by two witnesses of perfectly independent character; and no ground is shown why these witnesses should not be believed on the point of the identity of the accused. There is, no doubt, some discrepancy in the statement of the eye-witnesses as to the particular person by whom the fatal blow was struck. Tanla and Janla both say that Lores, accused No. 2, struck the blow on the head with the club of bhendi wood. Ramjee says it was struck by Jandla. A discrepancy of this kind is likely to arise when the circumstances in which the assault took place are borne in mind. We find the evidence establishes beyond any reasonable doubt that both the accused committed the offence of causing hurt, though it is not clearly established which of them committed the more serious offence. Bearing in mind that they have already undergone imprisonment since the 25th January, we think it will be sufficient if we direct that they be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of one month.

RAJKOTE NOTES AND NEWS.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes :—The detachment of the Tenth Bombay Infantry having left for China, the several guard duties done by them are being carried out by the Agency Police, who are a very smart body of men, well drilled and disciplined, under Mr. Souter, the Agency Superintendent of Police.

The King's birthday passed off very quietly, there being no parade owing to the paucity of troops in the station.

Volunteering is looking up here just now, several recruits of Rajkote have joined the first battalion of the B, B, and C, I Railway Volunteers which includes the G. I. P. Railway. Drills are being carried out under the supervision of Sergeant-Instructor House, who comes down regularly from Jetalsar. In Sergeant House the corps has a very efficient instructor, who is most painstaking and zealous in his duties.

The new telegraph office was opened on the 1st inst Mr. Tulloch (Cooper's Hill), is the Superintendent in charge. The subordinate staff is small at present, but it is said it will shortly be brought up to its full strength. The office is centrally situated, and a long felt want has now been supplied. The lighting of the building at present is most defective, and it is to be hoped the Superintendent will soon remedy this. The entire building was under the supervision of the Agency Engineer, to whom great credit is due for having completed it in a very short time. A new building for the post office is needed. The present post office being rather small, and considering the importance of the office the Post-master General, it is to be hoped, will take early steps to provide us with a new building.

Since last writing I am glad to state that there has been no case of plague reported either in the Civil Station or city, and in this connection it must be mentioned that as far as the Civil Station is concerned, Khan Bahadur Edross, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, was most energetic in supervising the work of his subordinates, and seeing that all his orders were properly carried out. In the City also every arrangement in connection with its sanitary work, was carefully supervised by Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormusji and his staff, to whom great praise is due. It is rumoured that Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormusji, who is about to proceed on short leave, intends to give up his appointment as Rajkot State Manager, in which case there will be a vacancy, the filling up of which will be in the hands of the Political Agent.

Lodge Kathiawar, which was opened here about a year ago with but a few members has now about 35, and it is said that owing to the present building being inadequate to their wants, it is proposed to build a new one before long.

The news of the declaration of peace was received here with great joy, by his Majesty's subject, no public demonstration of any kind was held.

The Political Agent called a meeting of the residents of Rajkot, re the planting of trees in commemoration of the Coronation. The meeting was largely attended by European and native gentlemen, and a sub-committee was formed to carry out the object. Almost all present agreed to the resolution, and on the Coronation Day trees are to be planted at the Koti, and in several parts of the station and also in Kathiawar.

A meeting of the several Dewans and Karbharis of the State invited to the Coronation assemblage, gathered at the Koti on the 14th instant, at which the Political Agent presided, when preliminaries were discussed as to what number of followers, etc, would have to accompany their chiefs.

The new Alfred Gymkhana buildings are now ready and will be opened on Coronation Day. Several of the chiefs and gentlemen of Kathiawar have liberally subscribed towards the building.

By the opening of this institution a long felt want will be supplied. As the Gymkhana is open to natives of all castes, it is to be hoped, it will work well, and that no party feeling will disturb the the object for which it has been established.

The minor Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, with Captain Hancock, his tutor and companion are expected here on the 25th instant. The Jam, will soon be entering on his 21st year, and it is rumoured he will be put on the throne of Jamnagar, by the end of the year.

Mr. Watson, I. C. S., Assistant Political Agent, will shortly proceed on four months' leave. It is understood that Captain Hancock will be the acting incumbant.

THE "SLEEPING SICKNESS" IN UGANDA.

SPREAD BY MOSQUITOES.

THE "Zanzibar Gazette" states :—Terrible news continues to arrive concerning the ravages being made by the sleeping sickness in Uganda, especially amongst the Wasoga. Seven thousand people are said to have died in one small locality alone. Dr. Moffatt, Principal Medical Officer of the Uganda Protectorate, has succeeded in finding the blood of the sufferers charged with "Filarice" in all cases examined. As "Filarice" are proved by demonstration to be passed on from person to person by the ordinary Mosquito a thorough extermination of these pests must be attempted. It would seem that the Mosquito is responsible for most of the grave illnesses attending life in the tropics. This is no fanciful theory but ascertained fact.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, is of tens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers wbyever

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Monday.—A general fall of pressure has occurred, the fall being brisk to rapid in North West India and brisk in Bengal and the greater part of Burma. Hight to heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, and in Assam, and light showers in West Himalayas Rajputana, west and east coasts Peninsular. Cherrapoonjee has received 11 1-2 inches, Moulmein 5, Akyab and Tavoy 2, Kotch and Mangalore one. Winds are steadier and more normal in direction on the West Coast. This morning gradients are steeper over the Bay and conditions are slightly suspicious. The temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab, but was still in very large defect. During the past 24 hours the temperature continued in large excess in the central part of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Lodonica, Captain J. Bartulich, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced south-west gale in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather along the coast. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lowada Captain D. F. Lee, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, met with, from Moulmein to Andamans, squally weather, thence to Bombay clear fine weather and moderate wind and sea. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi incountered strong S. W. monsoon wind, sea and swell from Karachi to Veraval, from thence moderating gradually to light S. W. Monsoon off Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	7 91	11 33	9 78	9 68
Monday, 23rd June	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 6
Total	7 91	11 33	9 78	9 74
Total fall to June 23rd 1901	27 36	19 98	22 34	20 73
Total fall to June 23rd 1900	00 7	00 60	00 51	00 95

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	84
June 23rd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0
Total	9	84

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calton standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 Hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·311	Calm.	2	92·9	71·9	62	0·01	0·81	—0·55
Sirsa	29·356	SW	3	84·3	74·6	71	..	1·01	—0·21
Delhi	29·346	NW	5	86·7	74·9	73	..	6·19	×4·25
Agra	29·361	SW	8	92·5	74·9	69	0·01	1·48	—0·42
Cawnpore	29·357	WSW	7	102·4	80·1	60	0·05	0·19	—1·33
Allahabad	29·372	WNW	11	100·1	76·2	69	..

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GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

K.—We cannot find space for a discussion of Kolhapur religious questions.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

THE NAVY AND THE ENGINEER.

MR. CARLYON BELLAIRS, R. N., who may be described as an understudy to Lord Charles Beresford, as a ventilator of naval questions, has been granted a liberal allowance of space in the pages of the "Monthly Review" for a discussion of the question : "Is this the time to introduce into our ships a Royal Naval Corps of Engineers, with the titles and none of the essential functions of executive officers"? No, he argues. For such a division of the part from the whole is known in politics as an "imperium in imperio" and in a navy as the dry rot of a fighting force. But he takes the view an executive officer is certain to take of the question and his remarks make rather for the reduction and deterioration of the engineering branch of the service than for the reduction of non-combatants by the metamorphosis of non-combatants into combatants. The presence of marine artillery and infantry officers is not found to create an "imperium in imperio" and if the engineers were converted into a special corps it is doubtful if the change would be productive as much of dry rot as Mr. Bellairs would have us believe. We do not go so far as various Members of Parliament who contend that the engineers must be exalted to a primacy over other branches simply because a ship cannot get on without her engines, nor do we halt so soon as Mr. Bellairs who says "That a ship cannot get on without her engines, or a man without his cook, are types of those fatuous assertions of the obvious which occasionally pass for argument". Mr. Bellairs fights with a sledge-hammer and writes like an advertisement draftsman. To the superficial reader, however, much that he says may be taken as approaching very near to poetry. "Down in the depth of the steel ship which a rock can shatter, you hear the modern symphony of humanity monotonously grinding man to an embodiment of its kind, while above the deck lies nature's battle field, and you hear its cry and counter-cry. On the bridge the man is listening, seeing and judging as he pits his intelligence against nature and his enemy. His whole life is a struggle in which he learns the essential difference between the man and the machine, and all that is necessary to the discipline of the sea". It makes inspiriting reading. All this and much more of what Mr. Bellairs permits to flow from his pen is very pretty and very meaningless. It does not increase his reputation either for wisdom or good taste.

The Admiralty have before them the problem as to how far the growth of non-combatant officers can be checked in order to allow of that expansion of executive officers. The multiplication of non-combatant officers on war ships is viewed by Mr. Bellairs and some of his seniors as a real danger. To realise the change that has taken place he asks us to compare the complement of the flagship Marlborough, half a century ago, with the flagship Majestic of to-day. Capable, as he says, of accommodating more officers and men, the Marlborough could rely on nearly the whole of her complete to assist in combatant duties. She had batteries which were under the eyes of, and could be controlled by, one officer for the whole length of the deck, instead of a number of isolated positions requiring separate control in action as at present. But now-a-days the proportion of the engineering branch may vary from one-third in the battleships to two-thirds in the destroyers. Mr. Bellairs begrudges them cabin room. It is worthy of remark, by the way, that there would be more cabin accommodation if senior officers did not carry their wives and vehicles and horses, to say nothing of private domestics, aboard with them from port to port. But to reduce the number of engineer officers and to substitute for them engine-room artificers is a suggestion we never expected to emanate from one of the class of officers, who, as he claims, represent the brain of the service. He comes very near to the solution of the problem in one portion of his essay, but misses it at the last moment. For many years past, he writes, our executive officers have been forced to fritter away much of their valuable time on obsolete work, while to the engineer as a temporary expedient was conceded the maintenance of the mechanical appliances for fighting as well as the engines for driving the ship. "The transfer of the hydraulic, electric and torpedo machinery to the executive officer", writes Mr. Bellairs, "has been successfully effected in more than one foreign navy". Surely he is aware that they have also in the British Navy. The Executive Officer is responsible for "all above the switch-board". The torpedo and gunnery lieutenants make capable electrical and hydraulic engineers. Lord Selborne's circular makes it clear that the machinery they have charge of is part of the fighting equipment of the ship, and the officers who use it in action should be responsible for its efficiency. And, adds Mr. Bellairs, the officers should be made to understand it and be able to effect ships, repairs should a breakdown occur in any part of the fighting equipment of the ship.

"All this is but the recognition that in an age of machinery we are all engineers". This is the conclusion Mr. Bellairs arrives at, and on the strength of it would cut down the number of engineers and reduce the efficiency of the engine-room. An experienced artificer may be of more value than an inexperienced engineer, but that an experienced engineer is superior to an experienced artificer is a point which Mr. Bellairs loses sight of. There is one point more important still he fails to discern, that on which hangs the solution of the problem in which he sees so much difficulty. It is an age of musketry and gunnery as well as of machinery, and if we are all engineers, so too should we all be fighting men. Relieved of his electrical, hydraulic and torpedo machinery, the engineer may have time to do his drills. Military engineers are efficient soldiers. It is not necessary to remind our readers how large a proportion of military engineer officers have become distinguished generals. To follow the French, German and American systems of recruiting the engineering staff from the same class in life as artificers in the mercantile marine, is not the remedy for present difficulties. Naval engineering on which so much depends would make but little progress under such conditions. The real solution is to be found in the proposal to which Mr Bellairs takes strongest objection, the formation of a corps of Royal Naval Engineers, but they must have the essential functions of executive officers and as "we are all engineers", we must all be fighting men too, men capable not only of imparting motion, but skilled in the art of fighting. The engineer must be drilled so that in case of a naval brigade being sent ashore he can take his place with the blue-jackets and marines, and in case of emergency to give a hand with either guns and torpedo machinery. On more than one occasion the skill of a naval engineer in handling men under arms has been demonstrated, and it is not long since two were specially mentioned in connection with their work on the West Coast of Africa. It is easy to understand that the increase of engineer officers has intensified the accommodation difficulty, but with machinery growing every day more complicated, its supervision requires a higher standard of intelligence, and more constant supervision. Mr. Bellairs is the advocate of a change which would prove not merely retrogressive, but suicidal in its effects.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET PROSPECTS.

THE opening match of the Bombay Gymkhana season is always one which excites a considerable amount of interest in local cricket circles. The game which was brought to a conclusion last Saturday was, if anything, more than usually attractive to lovers of the game by reason of the number of debutants who donned flannels. Gymkhana cricket has suffered severely of late years from a paucity of new players, especially bowlers, but this season there are most hopeful signs, judging from the number of new players who made their debut and met with success, that the team will be strengthened in the department in which it is weakest. Of these the Gymkhana has to be congratulated on having secured such a promising all-round recruit as Lieutenant W. F. Lumsden, R A., a brother of Lieutenant A. F. Lumsden of the Royal Scots, the Poona player. His earlier cricket training was received at Repton, a school which has turned out such fine exponents of the game as C. B. Fry, the Fords and the Palairets. He was in the eleven from 1896 to 1898, captaining it his last year. As a bat he met with fair success, but it was his bowling principally that earned him his place in the team. In the present dearth of bowlers he should prove a great acquisition to the Gymkhana, and if we may judge his capabilities by his successful first appearance last Saturday week, when he took five wickets at a cost of a little over 30 runs, taken in conjunction with his school reputation, we should say that the team has after years of waiting at last discovered the really reliable bowler it has stood so much in need of. Among other new players whose future will be watched with interest are Paymaster Lenn, R. N., Major E. J. Lamb, and Captain Kendall, R. A. These three players all shaped very promisingly in the game Civil vs. United Services, and there is evidently plenty of cricket in them. No mention of this game would be complete without reference to the batting of H. Cheetham and J. S. Milne. Both men are in fine form this season, and their play overshadowed everything else in the two innings of the Civil. If during the course of the season a few other batsmen of their calibre can be unearthed, the lost prestige of the Gymkhana will be in a fair way to be regained. It is characteristic of Cheetham and Milne's methods that they go for the bowling without the slightest trace of nervousness or want of confidence, and that this is the right game under the circumstances is proved by the way the score piles up when they are in. There may be batsmen who display more science and are more attractive to watch when run-getting is a matter of secondary importance, but play of this kind is thrown away on the Bombay wickets, unless in the case of really first-class batsmen like Greig and Douglas. The Gymkhana fixture list is a more pretentious one than usual, as in addition to home and out matches with the Parsi Gymkhana and other local clubs, out and home matches will be played with the Mhow and Poona Gymkhanas.

PROGRESS IN PUDUKKOTTAI.

THE report on the administration of Pudukkottai State for the year 1900-1901 reveals a very satisfactory amount of progress in that territory. During the year the revenue increased by considerably over a lakh of rupees, and a lakh of rupees was added to the surplus balance, so that financially the State could hardly hope to be in a more thriving condition. The amount accruing from land revenue increased slightly, mainly owing to the inclusion in the occupied area of nearly four thousand acres of previously unoccupied land. The fact that there should have been any increase at all, notwithstanding that the area from which collections were made had been augmented, was somewhat surprising, for the season was an unfavourable one, and as it followed one of a still more unfavourable character, pressure was not put upon the ryots. In the criminal courts there was a decrease in the number of cases tried, another satisfactory feature of the year's administration, especially in view of the bad season. There was a rather noticable increase in the number of salt offences brought to book, but this cannot be taken to indicate an increased tendency to lawlessness on the part of the general population, as most of the cases occurred in one particular part of the State inhabited by people who are not yet amenable to law. The Abkari Department reports a slight decline in revenue, but there seems to be no cause for complaint as regards administration. Public health during the year was on the whole better than in the preceding year. In a few villages cholera broke out and lingered for some months. Small-pox also put in an appearance. Educational statistics show a decline as regards aided and unaided institutions, and Sirkar institutions remain unaltered. A good deal of attention was bestowed upon general elementary education. The report concludes by stating that in all that the Durbar did during the year, the guiding principle was that nothing not calculated to further the interests, and happiness of His Highness' subjects should be countenanced. If this continues to be the attitude of those who are responsible for the Government of the State, such progress as is reported this year may be confidently anticipated in the future.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE advice which Sir Charles Dilke tenders to the enthusiastic advocates of Imperial Federation is exactly that which Lord Salisbury uttered the other day. The ideal of Imperial Federation is an admirable one, but its realization must not be unduly hastened. The history of the past three years has brought the colonies and the mother country together in a way that would not have been possible but for the trouble, now happily over, in South Africa. The imperial spirit evolved by the war has undoubtedly made it possible to view the federation of the Empire as within the horizon of things practicable, but over-hasty action is more likely to retard than to assist its ultimate accomplishment. The sentiment aroused by the war is not the only one to be reckoned with in dealing with the Colonies. Canada's attitude in regard to the subjects to be discussed at the Conference of Premiers indicates how delicately the whole question needs to be handled. Lord Salisbury's advice to "go slowly" in the matter was entirely wise, and Sir Charles Dilke has given very timely and valuable support to the Premier's words. It is only too true that in discussing Imperial Federation, its advocates have left out of calculation the part which India must play in any scheme that is to be really imperial. Sir Charles Dilke reminds the enthusiasts that India which pays more than one third of the cost of the armies of the Empire, must be consulted on the subject. That is a fact of which certain of the colonies may not care to be informed, but which nevertheless they cannot ignore when a scheme is definitely propounded.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 31st May 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 291,829 maunds and Rs. 73,836 in the earnings.

THE Government of India cannot yet estimate accurately the savings that will accrue in the Military Budget, owing to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, but they will probably be less than half those of the last financial year.

THE "Ceylon Observer" learns that H. E. the Lieut.-Governor has received a long telegram from the Secretary of State embodying in detail the terms of the oath of allegiance to be taken by Boer Prisoners-of-war before they could be allowed to return to South Africa. The telegram is said to be a comprehensive one and is not available for publication.

THERE are probably some impatient spirits among the Boer "detenus" in India, says the "Pioneer," who would like to proceed at once to South Africa, as they are weary of their confinement and anxious once more to see their homes. But at this season of the year with the monsoon in full force and all trooping suspended between India and the Cape, it is not possible to comply with their wishes. The shipment of 9,000 men is not a matter to be lightly undertaken, and an elaborate programme will have to be arranged for the autumn months. Besides, the conveyance of Boers to the ports whence they will sail will involve the employment of a good many troop trains, and to run these during the rains would be to incur the risk of epidemic sickness among the passengers. The Boers in the various camps have, by this time, been informed that they will not be kept in India a day longer than is necessary ; and they will probably see that it is in their own interests that they should remain yet another three months. Meanwhile, in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, arrangements will be completed which will prevent distress and suffering when the prisoners of war are repatriated. The British Government is most anxious to start them in life again, and this is essentially a case where deliberate methods will have the best results in the long run.

THE annual Monsoon forecast by the Meteorological Department, says the "Pioneer", is now in the hands of the local Governments. It was intended that the forecast should be considered a confidential document, but an abstract of it has already been published in Bombay. Judging by the experience of the last seven or eight years, the issue of the forecast in Bombay seems to be an exception to the rule that second thoughts are best. On the other hand, if the Government has so little confidence in the accuracy of the Meteorological Department's predictions that it is not considered advisable to make them public why prepare a forecast at all ? The Local Governments have surely enough to do without being asked to study reports upon which little or no reliance can be placed, and from which no useful deductions can be drawn. As a matter of fact it is too early yet to estimate accurately what will be the character of the present monsoon, but more data are likely to be forthcoming soon, and then some general idea may be formed of the prospects. But even then prophecies as to the probable extent and duration of the rain will not be of much value. A late monsoon is not necessarily a bad one, if the distribution of the rain afterwards is good, and there is no premature withdrawal of the current in September.

THE weather in the West of India during the first four days of the week was largely under the influence of the storm in the Arabian Sea. Moderate to heavy rain was received from the 13th to the 15th on the West Coast, fairly general rain in the Deccan, and light showers in Gujarat. The storm gave moderate rain to Sind while off the Sind Coast, and to Baluchistan while advancing along the Mekran Coast. Important pressure changes were in progress at this time in Northern India, resulting in pressure distributions of a hot weather type. With the passing away of the storm in the Arabian Sea, the monsoon current collapsed suddenly, probably in consequence of the abnormal features south of the Equator, shown by the last weekly telegrams from the South-East Trades region. A break in the rains set in on the West Coast on the 16th, and during the remainder of the week these were only a few unimportant local showers. There has been no strong advance of the monsoon in the Bay : a small depression formed at the head of the Bay and passed into East Bengal, but there was a slight disturbance, and its failure to develop into an important storm indicates the absence of strong monsoon winds in the Bay. More or less rain has fallen daily in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, but the rain has been heavy only in Assam, and East and North Bengal, where it was above the normal. Cherrapoondji received a total of 51 inches during the week. Owing to the abnormal pressure condition, hot dry westerly winds have swept down the Gangetic Plain, and the rain has been restricted to Bengal. At the close of the week the conditions were changing and becoming more favourable for an extension of the humid winds from the Bay into the Gangetic Plain, and from the Arabian Sea into Rajputana and the Punjab.

AN AUSTRALIAN AT THE WAR.

"TOMMY CORNSTALK."

AMONGST the large number of books that continue to be published on the South African War, there comes one occasionally which is fresh and novel ; one better than the general run, because it is written from an interesting point of view, or because it is written particularly well. Mr Abbott's book is worth reading for both these reasons. In his modest preface he explains that he "has striven to show other Australians, who had not the good fortune to serve in Africa, what some phases of campaigning were like as viewed from the standpoint of the Australian ranks, and has occasionally ventured to say, as an Australian, how things have impressed him." From that point of view, his book is extremely interesting, not only to Australians, but to Englishmen : and, as for the authorship, Mr. Abbott is vivid, picturesque, bright, clear-sighted, with a constant appreciation of humour and character, and above all, generous, to friend and foe alike.

The opening chapter deals with the characteristics of the "Cornstalk." This, it may be said, is the nickname for the man of New South Wales. A Victorian is a "gum-sucker," a Queenslander a "banana-lander," a South Australian a "crow-eater," and a West Australian a "sand-groper." Most of the rank and file who went to South Africa from Australia were of the "Bush." The bushman is quite a different being from the "Cornstalk" of the city, and he may be taken as the typical Australian just as the typical John Bull is a farmer and not a cockney. "Tommy Cornstalk," says Mr. Abbott, "is generally a long-limbed fellow, with a drawling twang, to whom anything in the nature of sport appeals most strongly." There is a good passage later on, in which the horrible discomforts and hardships of the war are recounted, and the Cornstalk, grumbling on his way to outpost duty, thus apostrophises himself as a "growling swine".

Isn't it something to be marching, and fighting, and starving with these Englishmen ? Supposing that they are the scum of England—if they are—isn't it something for a one-horse volunteer crowd like you to be a squadron of such a regiment as the one you are with—a regiment which was fighting before there was an Australia, a regiment which saw Waterloo and Balaclava ? And another thing—isn't it something to have shown a regiment like that how to scout, how to take cover, how to ride, how to shoot ; how, in short, to play this particular game as it should be played, and in the only way by which there is possibility of success ? Isn't that something, you discontented dog ?

AN EXCELLENT SOLDIER.

Tommy Cornstalk has made an excellent soldier, and the differences between him and his English cousins have made him the more valuable. "He is feeble in the salute. He hardly ever knows when to turn out the guard. His concerted movements lack precision. He resents exclusiveness—even in a General officer."

But nevertheless he is a highly trained man of war. He has learned to ride through pine scrubs, down mountain sides, over rotten ground, about cattle camps. It has been his business to be a horseman. He has been more or less of a horseman from his babyhood. He has studied marching on the travelling stock routes ; to endure thirst on the dry stages ; to sleep in the mud or the saddle. Mother Earth is a familiar bed. His knowledge of scouting has been acquired young. You cannot teach a man to scout in a suburb or from a text-book. To look for sheep across a plain that quivers with mirage, or upon the steep "aidings" in the hills, to seek wild cattle in the scrubs, trains one's eyes. Tracks acquire a language when a knowledge of their "true inwardness" may mean your daily bread.

He has been taught to forage on the road. The feeding of one horse in war time is a simple matter compared to stealing grass for a mob of sheep or cattle. He has had to cook for himself, to sew for himself, to depend upon himself in his often lonely self-reliant existence. In his own business, his daily life, he has unconsciously been taught what is as important a thing to know on active service as anything (and what all the barrack training of the regular will not have taught him), and that is how to be comfortable, how to become a good "doer" under all adverse circumstances.

The author was under the command of General French, of whom he writes with the utmost admiration. Even amongst the Boers, he says, that officer has acquired "an almost demoniac reputation" ; and on Lord Roberts he looks with a reverence that is pleasant to read about as hero-worship generally is, if it is expressed with understanding. A reputed conversation between himself and an engine-driver on the railway between Kroonstadt and Pretoria is worth quoting :

"BOBS" AND KITCHENER.

"Oh, yes," he said, "Boss and Kitchener comes along sometimes. My colonial, y'oughter see the difference at the stations though ! W'en 'Bob's' train pulls up, he gets out an' strolls along the platform, an' everybody knocks off work so's to come up an' have a look at him. He jes' walks about among the crowd, talkin' to 'em like me an' you would. Asks 'em how they's gettin' for rations, an' so on. 'Course, he's never familiar, or anything like that—y' can always see he's Boss—an' if he notices anything wrong he lets 'em know, quick and lively—but he seems to be more of a friend to everybody than anything else. But w'en 'Herbert' steps out of his carriage there's hardly a soul to be seen on the platform—they're all away diggin' trenches, or mountin' guns, or scoutin' roun' the country—any blessed thing, so long as he can see 'em workin'. Lord help 'em if they aint ! W'y I b'lieve if Kitchener was to be given command of heaven's gates he'd jes' as soon Stellenbosch Peter spite of all his long service, supposin' he caught him, nappin' any warm afternoon !"

The chapters describing the incidents of the campaign are wonderfully vivid, although there is no attempt at fine writing. The description of a battle is as good as anything we have seen of the kind during this present war. You seem to smell the acrid scent of the powder and to hear the rattle of the Maxims.

The most interesting chapter of Mr. Abbott's book however, is that on "The Boer". He left Australia believing, like the rest of his companions, that he was bound upon a "holy crusade against infamous wrong, and injustice and unreasonable tyranny."

CHANGED VIEWS OF THE BOER.

Mr. Abbot still believes in the justice of the war, but his views of the Boer have changed, and, at the risk of being called a "Pro-Boer", a title more offensive in Australia even than in England, he generously puts on record his opinion of a brave and gallant enemy :

We had fought him, chased him, taken him prisoner, narrowly escaped from the tricky snares he set for us, seen him in his home, drawn his fire from his own beloved kopjes, played him at his own game, looked upon his death—and our opinion of him was quite a different matter altogether from the ideas with which we had equipped ourselves before leaving Sydney. We had seen how he lived ; we had learned what manner of slothfulness had kept him from using aright the good land which God had given him, and recognised how little he deserved to keep it therefore—since no man has a right to any good thing unless he use it well. We had talked and argued with him, had got to know his peculiar ways of thinking, had faintly understood his mental state, had discovered for ourselves some of his many faults, had seen how the white flag trick was played—and—one confesses it almost apologetically in view of the possible charge of "Pro-Boerism" referred to above—had come to respect him, in the mass, as every gallant man, and to envy in him the possession of hardy virtues such as we had never expected to find, and which we would not mind feeling quite sure that we possessed ourselves.

It is well that these things should be written, and written by one who has fought the Boer and thinks he was justified in fighting him. It is to be wished that other writers had been as generous in their estimate as this clever "Cornstalk".

IN the list of Cheltenham College scholars for the current year, lately published in the papers, we notice the name of Douglas McArthur Hogg as the winner of the 1st Mathematical and the Old Cheltonian Scholarships. This is the second occasion on which this boy has distinguished himself. Last year, when only twelve years old, he also won the Mathematical Scholarship, and was in addition Southwood Scholar. Douglas Hogg is the son of Major G. C. Hogg, of the Bombay Cavalry.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS IN LONDON

DEPUTATIONS FROM GERMAN REGIMENTS.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Duke d'Aosta, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the Crown Prince of Rumania have arrived.

Deputations from the German regiments of which His Majesty is Hon. Colonel, have arrived for the Coronation.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, has arrived in England.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The plan of the Naval Review which has been completed by the authorities shews that the British Fleet will consist of twenty-one battleships, twenty-five cruisers, seventeen torpedo boat catchers, thirty-two destroyers and six torpedo boats.

There will be a preliminary rehearsal on the night of the Coronation.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

SERVICES IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Archbishop Mueiman has issued a pastoral letter, directing a solemn Te deum to be sung in all churches of the Archdiocese on Coronation Day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Lord Milner assumed Office as Governor of the Transvaal Colony on the 21st June.

Chief Justice Rose-Innes administered the oath to the Executive Council to which the following have been appointed :—Mr. Davidson has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Sir R. Solomon, Attorney General; Sir Godfrey Lagden, Commissioner of Native Affairs; Mr. Duncan, Colonial Treasurer; and Mr. Wybergh, Commissioner of Mines.

[Of the members of the new Transvaal Executive Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, K. C. M. G., has probably had the most varied experience of South African affairs. He was born in 1851, the son of the late Rev. Richard Dowse Lagden, Balsham House, Cambridgeshire, and Sherborne, Dorset. He was educated at Sherborne School. Entered Civil Service Gen. P. O. 1869-77, became Chief Clerk to State Secretary, Transvaal, under British Administration, 1878; Private Secretary to Administrator, Sir Owen Lanyon, 1878-81; Secretary to Executive Council; present at siege of Pretoria; afterwards Private Secretary to Administrators, Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Wm. Bellairs; Secretary to Transvaal sub-Royal Commission on Compensation Claims, 1881-82; special War Correspondent during Egyptian Campaign, 1882-83; present at all engagements, including Tel-el-Kebir and capture of Cairo; appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone; employed on special Financial Mission to Gold Coast, 1883; Government Secretary and Accountant, Basutoland, 1884; Assistant Commissioner, 1885; acted as Resident Commissioner, 1890; as British Commissioner, Swaziland, 1893; Resident Commissioner, Basutoland, since 1893.

Sir Richard Solomon, Q. C., who has been appointed Attorney-General, was born in Capetown on the 18th October, 1850. He was educated at the South African College, Capetown, and St. Peter's College Cambridge (23rd wrangler). He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1879. He was appointed legal advisor to Lord Rosmead on his mission to Mauritius in 1886, to inquire into the affairs of the Island. He has been member of the Native Law-Commission, Chairman of Mining Commission, member of House of Assembly, Cape Colony, for the division of Tembuland and was Attorney-General in the Schreiner Ministry from 1898-1900.]

ENGLAND'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

TRIBUTE FROM COUNT WALDERSEE.

PRAISE OF LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts gave a dinner at Portland Place last night. Count Waldersee, who proposed the toasts of His Majesty and the British Army, referred to Lord Roberts as the ever-victorious Field Marshall. He observed that German soldiers knew well how difficult and arduous had been the task of the British army in South Africa, and that the Army had accomplished the task with the utmost devotion to their country with bravery and humanity.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TIENTSIN.

RUSSIA'S NEW MOVE.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Russia has withdrawn from the Foreign Government at Tientsin, as she will not be a party to imposing on China the new conditions drawn up by the allied commanders.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEWS.

INDIA NEEDS TO BE CONSULTED.

In a letter on the subject of federation, Sir Charles Dilke deprecates over hasty action and says that the advocates of schemes of Imperial Federation forget that India, which pays upwards of one-third of the cost of the armies of the Empire must be consulted.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, with the English Mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

FOR TWO SCHOOLS.

POONA, JUNE 23.

Government have granted two sums of Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 42,000 for educational purposes. The first grant is for the boarding house in connection with the Dhulia High School, the other for starting a training college at Dharwar.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

COMMENTS BY THE "TIMES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

An "Englishman's, special cablegram, dated London, the 21st inst., states :—

The "Times" this morning has a forcible leader on the debate yesterday on the British Navy. It states that the debate commits Government to the only rational and efficient policy of Imperial defence, that is the treatment as a whole of the question which involves the separate, but corelated functions of the army and navy.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS.

Mr. J. E. O'Donor left Calcutta for Simla on Saturday.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Customs Preventive Officers are about to petition the Viceroy direct against the reduction by 25 per cent. of their overtime fees, and other grievances which block promotion.

DEATH OF LORD ACTON.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

An "Indian Daily News" London correspondent telegraphs :—Lord Acton is dead.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg, Acton, Bart., D.C.L. (Lord Acton), was the son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. He was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; his education was mainly received at the hands of the renowned ecclesiastical historian Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John Acton represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced in a speech delivered to the electors that he represented not the body, but the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but on a scrutiny was unseated. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Dollinger. Lord Action may be regarded as having been the leader of the "Liberal Roman Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the "Home and Foreign Review," a trimestral periodical, which owed its demise to condemnation by the English Roman Catholic hierarchy. At a later dated he edited the "Chronicle," a weekly newspaper, which for want of adequate support had but a brief existence; and still more recently he conducted the "North British Review," formerly an organ of the Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published in September 1870, "A letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council", "(Sendschreiben an einen, Deutschen Bishoff des Vaticanischen Concils", Nordingen, September, 1870.) This elicited from Bishop Ketteler of Mayence, a spirited reply, which hoe been translated into English. His lordship zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Dollinger his former preceptor, and of the "Old Roman Catholic" party; and consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich, in August, 1872, the Philosophical Faculty conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor. In 1874 he rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the controversy which was raised by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Degrees. His Lordship, in a series of letter to the "Times" brought grave charges against several of the Popes, although he said that there was nothing in life which he valued more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Acton was the author of the article on "Wolsey and the Divorce af Henry VIII". in the "Quaterly Review" for January 1877. A French translation of Lord Acton's two letters on Liberty was published with a preface by M. de Laveleye, under the title of "Histoire de la Liberte dans l'Antiquito et le Christianisme", 1878. One of his most recent publications is a reprint, entitled 'Lecture on the Study of History", 1895. In 1887 Lord Acton was made D.C.L., at Oxford and in 1890 was elected to an honorary fellowship at All Soul's College, Oxford—a distinction shared only by Mr. Gladstone. He was made an Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge in 1888. In 1892, Lord Acton was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting, and remained so until 1895. Lord Acton married Countess Marie Arco-Valley in 1865.]

YOUNGER SONS OF KING OF OUDH.

WANT INCREASE OF PENSION.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The younger sons, of the late ex-King of Oudh have petitioned the Government of India for an increase to the pension settled on them at the time of the death of their father.

RETIREMENT OF NATIVE PRIME MINISTER.

A telegram from Bhopal announces the retirement of Haji Abdool Jubbai, C. I. E., Prime Minister, on a handsome pension.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

A change which will save much inconvenience to officers moving from one station to another have been sanctioned by the Government of India to take effect on 1st September next. It empowers all entitled to travel by rail under military regulations to go by mail or most the convenient route instead of by the cheapest route.

DELHI DURBAR.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PENSIONED NATIVE OFFICERS.

It has been notified to all local Governments that special accommodation near the Viceregal enclosure at the Coronation Durbar will be provided for pensioned native officers who are not durbaris.

AN EXPERIMENT.

It has been decided as an experiment for twelve months from 1st September next, for British Officers of British and Native regiments when travelling on duty, to make their own arrangements and to receive instead of railway warrants, one 1st and one second class fare for journeys on permanent duty, and one quarter 1st class fare for journeys on temporary duty.

CHINA RELIEFS.

JELUNGA LEFT HONGKONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The transport Jelunga sailed on the 20th instant from Hongkong and will arrive at Madras on the 5th proximo with the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. The officers are Major Leonard, Captains Andain, Chalmers, Renton, Tregear, Hobson, Preston, Pratt, and I. M. S. Captain Brown.

TRANSPORT RESERVE.

The Government have sanctioned the employment of Staff Officers, and granted various concessions to facilitate the recruitment of drivers required for the Transport Reserve.

33RD BURMA INFANTRY TO REMAIN IN RANGOON.

In consequence of the prevalence of dangue fever in the 33rd Burma Infantry, it has been decided for that regiment to remain at Rangoon, the 32nd Burma Infantry proceeding from Mandalay to China instead, while the 31st goes from China to Mandalay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOT WARNED.

BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO PREPARE FOR FAMINE.

We are able to announce authoritatively that there is no foundation for the statement which has appeared in certain newspapers that the Government of India has been warned by the Meteorological Department to prepare for a severe famine in Guzerat or anywhere else.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Brigadier-General Richardson, officiating Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, will be confirmed next month as permanent District Commander of the second class district, vice Major-General Simpson, who vacates under the age limit but continues to officiate in command of the Burma district.

The only Native regiments in the Punjab and Bengal commands which now remain to be rearmed with 303 rifles are the 18th Bengal Infantry, the 23rd Pioneer, the 28th and 29th Punjab Infantry, and the 42nd Gurkha Rifles. The Madras regiments still to be rearmed are the 9th, 11th, 19th, 24th, 26th, 32nd (Burma), and 2nd Battalion Moplah Rifles. The cavalry regiments which have yet to receive 303 carbines are the 4th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 19th Bengal; the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Punjab; the 1st, 4th and 6th Bombay; the 1st Central India Horse; the 2nd and 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 21.—Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, half pay, from Secunderabad.

Georges, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, 3rd Lancers, from leave from Europe.

Neilson, Lieutenant, Punjab, 9th Lancers, on leave from Sialkote.

Thackwell, Major, Punjab, R. E., from leave from England.

Howes, Captain, Punjab, 3rd Cavalry, from furlough from England.

Moberley, Lieutenant, Punjab, 2nd Infantry, from leave from England.

Molesworth, 2nd-Lieutenant, Punjab, R. E., on duty from England.

Roberts, Lieutenant, Bengal, A. V. D., on duty from Woolwich.

Shakespear, Major, Bengal, 6th Cavalry, on leave from Nowgong.

Birney, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. E., on leave from Calcutta.

Howe, Major, Bombay, 2nd York and Lancashire Regiment, from leave from England.

Parsons, Captain, Bombay, Aden Troop, on leave from Aden.

Payne, Captain, Bombay Military Accounts, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 21.—Hooper, Lieutenant, Bombay, Cheshire Regiment, on duty to Ahmednagar.

Birney, Lieutenant, Punjab, R. E., on leave to England.

Shakespear, Major, Punjab, 6th Cavalry, to England.

Roberts, Lieutenant, Punjab, A. V. D., on duty to Lucknow.

Jamieson, Lieutenant, Punjab, 16th Lancers, on leave to England

Neilson, Lieutenant, Punjab, 9th Lancers, on leave to England

Howes, Captain, Punjab, 3rd Cavalry, on duty to Kohat.

Moberley, Lieutenant, Punjab, 2nd Infantry, on duty to Dattakhel.

Georges, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, 3rd Lancers, from leave to Bangalore.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIA vs. LANCASHIRE.

A TELEGRAM to an Australian paper, dated London June 7th, says :—The rain continued to-day, and it was decided to abandon the match Australia vs. Lancashire, Scores :—

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

Trumper, c MacLaren, b Sharp	...	70
Duff, c Barnes, b Steel	...	6
Hill, c Webb, b Barnes	...	54
Gregory, c Hartley, b Barnes	...	5
Darling, b Sharp	...	9
Armstrong, not out	...	87
Hopkins, b Sharp	...	31
Kelly, b Hallows	...	75
Garter, not out	...	7
Extras	...	12
Total (for 7 wickets)	...	356

Bowling Analysis :—Barnes, two for 94; Steel, one for 57; Hallows, one for 49; Webb, nil for 42; Sharp, three for 91; Ward, nil for 11.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND vs. THE AUSTRALIANS.

London, June 7th.—In the match against the South of England on June 16th, 17th, and 18th, the local team will be selected from the following players :—G. L. Jessop (Gloucestershire); H. Wrathall (Gloucestershire); W. Troup (Gloucestershire); H. S. Bush (Surrey); V. F. S. Crawford (Surrey); H. W. Forster (Hampshire); G. C. B. Llewellyn (Hampshire); W. Storer (Derbyshire); W. Bestwick (Derbyshire); E. Arnold (Worcestershire); G. A. Wilson (Worcestershire); H. Thompson (Surrey); H. B. Chinnery (Surrey).

Now that Mr. Gilbert Henderson has been appointed permanently to the Calcutta High Court, it will be necessary to make an officiating appointment, as he was acting for Mr. Justice Sale, who has gone Home on leave. A barrister will have to be selected to fill this vacancy for a few months.

A VISIT of King Alfonso to Paris is among the possibilities of the near future. If the visit is actually carried out—and it has the approval of several of the most powerful Ministers in the Government—the result will probably be a closer attachment between France and Spain than has hitherto been maintained. There has been much discussion on this point in Government circles recently. The advanced Spaniards are all in favour of an alliance with France, whereas the clericals and ultra-Conservatives are exerting every point to prevent such a union. If the King's advisers triumph in this test of strength, there is little doubt that President Loubet would return the visit in the coming autumn, and that the occasion would be seized upon to create a spirit of Franco-Spanish enthusiasm which at the present time is not apparent.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

A SUGGESTION has been made that Coronation Day should be observed by the native Christian population of Bombay as a day of special prayer on behalf of His Majesty the King. A meeting of all the Protestant Pastors has been held, and it has been decided that a United Service should be held on Thursday at 4 p.m. at the Grant Road M. E. Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches will hold a united Coronation Service at 8-30 a.m. at the Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder.

The C. M. S. (Marathi) Church will hold a service in the Girgaum Church at 8 a.m.

PRAYER MEETINGS OF HINDUS.

A meeting of leading members of the Hindu community was held at the Madhav Baug on Sunday to consider in what way the community should manifest its joy on the day of the Coronation of the King-Emperor. Among those present were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikhait, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., Kalliandas Keshavdas, Raja Bahadur Dhurumchand, Raja, Dindyal, Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya; Raojee Venayek Jugonath Sunkersett, Amirchand P. Parmar, Madanlal Lulloobhoy, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbuk Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damjee. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

Mr. D. A. Khare moved that on the day of the Coronation the Hindu Community should join in a public Harikirtan or thanksgiving service to be performed in the Madhav Baug; and the committee recommends that different sections and denominations of Hindus should arrange to perform public worship in their temples and prayer-houses. The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, seconded by Raja Bahadur Dharamchand, it was resolved that a telegram of congratulation on behalf of the Hindu community should be sent to the King-Emperor on his auspicious Coronation and on bringing the South African war to an end.

It was further resolved on the motion of Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damjee, that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to carry into effect the objects of the meeting: Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Dinanath Pandurang Naik, Mr. Amirchand P. Parmar, and Mr. Madanlal L. Munsuff. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CEREMONY AT SIR MUNGULDAS' HOUSE.

Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy has called a meeting at his house, for 2 p.m. on Thursday, where a number of European ladies and gentleman are expected to be present. Trees will be planted in the large compound of the bungalow in commemoration of the Coronation Day. A special feature of the eastern end of the garden grounds is a pair of huge elephants of Porebunder stone, which were specially constructed by Mr. Tribhowandas during the last year in commemoration of the visit to Sir Munguldas House in 1875 by the King-Emperor, (then Prince of Wales). The grounds will be declared open to the public on Coronation Day.

THE DINNER TO THE POOR.

The poor of Bombay, for whom a fund has been raised by Mr. Ruttonsay Mooljee, will be collected on the Esplanade behind the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital at 3 p.m. on Thursday, and fed on vegetables, sweetmeats, etc. The Police Commissioner has offered to lend a party of police to preserve order at the feast.

Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas has made arrangements for the performance of a Haribhajan service in the Hindu temple on the Kalbadevi Road on Thursday.

In the Mumbadevi Hindu temple, Ram-Katha will be performed. In all the Jain temples special prayers will be offered up. Similarly special prayers will be offered in the temples at Walkeswar, Babunath, in the Laxminarayan temple at Gowalia Tank, and the Bhuleshwar temple, etc.

The members of the Surti Mismansi Community will celebrate Coronation Day at 10-30 p.m. in the Surti Mismansi temple at New Nagpada Gomlina Street. The members of the community therefore request gentlemen to permit their Surti servants to attend on this occassion.

Copies of the Coronation Ode specially prepared by the Poona Gayan Samaj, in Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Kanarese can be obtained free on application to Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Honorary Secretary of the Samaj, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. A few copies of the music of the same, in European notations, are also available.

BROACH NOTES.

TEN or twelve days ago, writes our correspondent we had a short spell of the sort of weather we generally get in the monsoon. There were several sharp showers of rain though the total fall did not amount to more than a couple of inches. Some early sown cotton is already showing above the ground in a few fields near Broach. Unless we get more rain soon it will be ruined. The bazaar here is not disposed to attach more weight to the latest monsoon forecast than to its predecessor, and has by no means given up its hopes of a good monsoon.

A week ago the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Mr. Lawrence, paid a flying visit to Broach.

Thanks to the energy of our D. S. P. Mr. Hume, the station is now provided with a series of jumps down by the Nerbudha and tent pegging in the mornings has become quite an institution.

A STRANGE ANIMAL.

THE Kulu correspondent of the Lahore paper writes thus of a mysterious wild beast that is haunting the neighbourhood :—"The, as yet unidentified, animal in the south-west part of the valley, keeps on breaking open cowsheds and killing cattle, and a party of Rohilla sepoys have been sent from Mundi with orders to shoot it. Its latest iniquity was to drag the carcase of a bullock all round the precincts of a temple, and eat it on the very temple steps. The natives declare that, when attacked by dogs, it gets rid of its assailants in a very ingenious manner by pelting them with pieces of beef, and while the dogs, who are generally half-starved, are enjoying this most unexpected and extremely welcome supper, it makes good its escape. Woodcutters state that, on more than one occasion, they have come across an entirely new kind of beast in the jungles—a very large bear, head, body and hindquarters black, chest, forelegs and belly brown, like a red bear. If this be true, it looks like a cross-breed between the black and brown bears, a hybrid never heard of before. Another woodman's story that he saw this half-caste attacked simultaneously by two black bears, both of which it killed by knocking them over the edge of the "khud!"

THE famine returns for the last week show a decrease of 17,970, of which 11,000 are reported from Central India, and 5,580 from the British districts of Bombay.

THE Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan is quietly eroding the west bank, but nothing serious has occurred so far, as the river has not come down in sudden flood.

THOUGH most of India is deploring the absence of rain, Cherrapoonji is doing its best to maintain a good record. The rainfall recorded during the last four days has been 17 1-2, 8, 5 1-2, and 23 inches, respectively.

BRITISH East Africa says the "Zanzibar Gazette" of June 4th, makes a distinct advance this week. Major Burnham, D. S. O., the famous scout has arrived at the head of a party of fifteen experienced mining prospectors who intend to throughly prospect certain likely gold and silver-yielding regions in the volcanic districts of the Protectorate. The party left Mombasa on Friday last with 300 porters in a special train for the Athi River; Major Burnham remaining at Mombasa where he awaits the arrival of H. M.'s Commissioner from Zanzibar.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs THE OXFORDSHIRES.

ON the Oval last evening, an Association Football match was played between teams representing the Bombay Gymkhana and the Oxfordshire Regiment. In the first half the Oxfordshires had the best of the play and scored two goals. In the second half Livingstone got hold of the ball in mid field, and after a capital run scored a splendid goal for the Gymkhana. In taking the final kick, however, he had the misfortune to seriously injure his knee. He was unable to continue in the field, and for the rest of the game the Gymkhana played with only ten men. The Oxfordshires, subsequently, put on two more goals, the final score being four to one in their favour.

On the Cooperage, a Gymkhana team engaged the R. A. (Colaba) at "Rugger" and a close and interesting game resulted in a draw of two tries (six points) each.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

OUR Aurangabad correspondent writing on Friday, says :—The Roza Dorna has come to a close and all the sightseers have returned. There were only from 15,000 to 20,000 people, which falls far short of last and the previous years. No disturbance took place thanks to the precautions taken by the local authorities. The streets were thronged to overflowing, and there was hardly elbow room for anyone to pass. This was most noticeable in the sweet meat sellers' quarters where each shop had its own variegated lanterns and lights. The trade was brisk. Vermicelli is the chief staple of manufacture there, and over a lakh of rupees worth is exported to Bombay and elsewhere annually. This commodity found a very ready sale, as well as a confection called "Khaja" which is specially manufactured for this occasion. Everything went off without a hitch, the only contretemps being that a young boy while attempting to draw water from a well, accidentally slipped and fell in, but he was promptly rescued.

A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., Inspector-General of H. H. the Nizam's District Police, has issued a proclamation through the local Superintendent of Police inviting recruits for the Mounted Police. But the terms not being satisfactory, many pensioners from the cavalry and battery who are willing to enlist are holding back for want of more explicit information. Mr. Hankin has come down here personally so that some satisfactory arrangements may be expected to be arrived at soon.

The trouble among the rank and file of the Hyderabad Contingent located here as regards the withholding of their batta, appears to be coming to a close. It has been decided by the Comptroller of Accounts, Bolarum, that the rate should be fixed quarterly, based on the Superintendent of Police's monthly price list, so that they will be put on a par with the pensioners whose stipends are fixed on a like principle. The two months' arrears due to them will be paid on the next issue of pay.

There is to be a change in the material and pattern of the uniforms of the different arms. Hence the officers commanding the several units were summoned by the General Officer Commanding the Brigade to Bolarum to hold a consultation. They have just returned but the result of their conference is not yet known.

It is stated that the 3rd Infantry, H. C., located here, will have to do garrison duty at Raichur, relieving the 2nd which will proceed to Bolarum, thus allowing the 5th at present at Hongkong to come on to Jalna. The Depot consisting of their families now at present at Bolarum will most probably be called to Jalna.

A sad accident is reported from Purna, a large railway station on the river of the same name, on the H. G. V. Railway. A poor woman had chained up her two little children in her hut, evidently to prevent them from straying out, while she went to the river for washing purposes. In her absence the hut caught fire, and before any attempt at rescue was made the whole place was in flames and the unfortunate children were burnt to cinders.

A Vakil's son, aged two, was scalded to death by boiling ghee. While the servant woman was called away to another apartment she left the pot of ghee boiling on the fire. Evidently the little boy attempted to meddle with it and it upset scalding him frightfully. He succumbed shortly afterwards.

The Judicial Superintendent's Court has opened, but Mr. Edwards, the Magistrate, being absent on leave, his work is being performed by Captain J. R. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, and ex-officio 3rd Class Magistrate.

His Excellency Rajah Kisson Pershah Bahadur, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam, arrived by special train last night with a small retinue of his personal followers. All the high Moglai officials were present on the platform to receive him, including the Soubah of the Division, the Mir Adul, the Sadder Munsiff, the first Talookdar and his Assistants and others. On alighting from the train, His Excellency courteously received the salutations of those present, but he only remained on the platform for a few minutes and after shaking hands with Mr. C. Hankin, the Inspector General of Police, he retired to his reserved carriage where he slept for the night. After resting for a few hours at the Ajanta Bagh, where everything had been prepared for his reception, he left for Roza to-day where he will spend a few days. The Soubah has issued stringent orders prohibiting anyone from intruding on the Minister's privacy and seclusion during his brief sojourn here.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR

OUR Dharwar correspondent writing on Friday says :—At a public meeting convened by some of the leading Vakils of the local Bar on Sunday, the 15th instant, it was decided to hold the Provincial Conference this year in October or November in Dharwar, provided it is approved of by the general secretary to the Congress Committee in Bombay. A telegram was sent to that effect to Mr. Wacha on that day, and it is hoped the necessary sanction will be communicated by him to the hon. secretaries of the Provincial Conference provisionally formed here.

A working committee of twenty members was formed with power to add other members from the District. It has been decided to establish three subcommittees at Hubli, Gadag and Haveri, where there are subordinate judge's courts, to enable the leading pleaders there to take part and assist the general working committee at Dharwar, in raising the necessary funds, and making the detailed arrangements. At a meeting of the working committee Messrs. Kargudri and Vibhuti where appointed as secretaries.

By far the most important work at present for the committee is to collect subscriptions from the people to defray the expenses which are estimated to amount to four thousand rupees. The Provincial Conference and the Provincial Social Conference go hand in hand and it is of the highest importance for the working committee to include such of the leading men who take a real interest in the advancement of social matters. The people are very anxious to hear that the Coronation of His Majesty be carried out with success. In the mean time the happy day will be observed by us with great joy, and I am inclined to believe there will be public festivities on that occasion with the concurrence of local officials.

"A MIRACULOUS PEEPUL TREE."

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail"—A few evenings ago I noticed a small article in your paper entitled "A Miraculous Peepul Tree." I have heard of the same thing happening to a tree, name not known, in South India during the late monsoon. The tree in question was blown down during a heavy gale. A few days afterwards, when the weather had cleared, the natives of the village went out to cut the tree for firewood. All went well until they were just severing the last branch. At this time one man happened to be standing on the trunk of the tree, and as the last branch was severed the tree flew back to an upright position throwing the man a distance of 20 feet or more. Of course from this the native would at once suggest that the tree was possessed of a devil or some other evil spirit. What really caused the tree to right itself was that its roots had only been snapped on the one side. The roots on the underside remaining intact but, thus bent, acted as a spring, so that when sufficient weight had been removed from the head of the tree it very naturally righted itself.

WE learn that Fort Sandeman has been without an English mail for two succeeding weeks. The English mail due there on the 12th instant was looted beyond Harnai, after leaving the railroad. The mail due there on the 19th has not yet arrived. The letters of the looted mail have all been reported lost. The mails for the Loralai garrison went by the same post as the Fort Sandeman mail.

HIS Majesty the King has approved of the Army Temperance Association "of India," and "at Home and in the Colonies," being allowed to style themselves "The Royal Army Temperance Association". This change of designation will not in any respect alter the existing constitution and relations of the two branches, the finances and management of which will remain distinct as heretofore.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH TRADE WITH MOZAMBIQUE.

BIRMINGHAM EXPORTS.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

MR. CONSUL BELCHER, in his report from Beira, has a sorry account to give of British shipping. Naturally there is a considerable decrease in trade owing to the removal of the railway headquarters to Umtali, in Rhodesia, and other causes. Exports of india rubber show increase, but the Consul thinks the Mozambique Company have injured this resource by indiscriminate tapping for many years to come. A remarkable increase has taken place in the exports of smelted and bar gold, the bulk being in transit from Rhodesia, but he says: "It clearly points to the existence of a rich and valuable hinterland, from which in the natural course of events the port of Beira must reap benefit. The completion of the railway to Bulawayo will also benefit the port, and there is abundant evidence that a large proportion of the requirements of Southern Rhodesia will be imported through Beira. Many facilities and improvements will, however, have to be brought about by the Beira and Mashonaland Railway Company, by the authorities of the custom-house and also by the shipping companies before this route can hope to cope successfully with the traffic which will be offering in the near future." Dealing with the shipping of the port, Mr. Belcher says: "Shipping communication with Beira is to all appearances getting worse, the Deutsche Ost Afrika Line being the only service of steamers on which any reliance as regards regularity can be placed. This company has a fixed time-table to which their steamers punctually run from Hamburg to Beira via both East and West Coasts of Africa, also branch lines on the coast, and from here via Zanzibar to Bombay."

Much more attention is also being paid by the abovenamed company to the manner in which cargoes are handled, and prompt settlement of claims for short and damaged cargoes is made, and they are most assiduous in earning the esteem of the mercantile community and in meeting trade demands of this young, healthy, and steadily-increasing port. If the British shipping companies desire to obtain a fair share of the trade, it is obvious that more consideration should be shown to the consignees of cargo and more attention paid to the settlement of claims. Unfortunately, the absence of any regular British steamship service on this coast, the inadequacy of the shipping facilities of those lines which do call here "when considered convenient," are responsible for the commerce and trade of this district being thrown into the hands of our competitors. That it is an asset, too valuable to be neglected, is proof evident of the recent extra additions which has been made during the past year to the fleet of the abovementioned German line. During the year 1901, 156,069 tons of general cargo and 11,093 tons of railway material were landed ex British vessels, 10,684 tons general cargo ex German, 1,500 tons ex French steamers. The increase in cargo carried by German steamers during the past year to the detriment of the British shipping is simply astounding as the following figures show :—British ships have brought here in all from Europe 1,031 passengers and 4,403 tons of cargo. The German line 2,593 passengers and 10,163 tons of cargo. During the year the French Messageries Maritimes line and the Austrian-Lloyd have apparently succumbed to this German competition, and have given up Beira as a port of call in their former monthly and regular service. The smaller steamers of Rennie's Aberdeen line still call here at fairly regular bi-monthly intervals on their way from Natal to Chiade, carrying passengers and cargo, and this is the only British line on which either passengers or merchants can in any way depend. It is only fair to say that since January 1, 1901, the annual subsidy from the German Government to the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie of £45,000 has been raised to £67,500, as their new vessels having been built according to the German Government's requirements, while the British lines receive no subsidy. The harbour facilities of Beira, such as lighterage, steve-doring, &c., are distinctly good, and capable of meeting a much greater strain of work than they have at present on hand.

The Gloucester Chamber of Commerce, at their annual meeting, presented a report referring to the steps which are being taken at the Bristol Channel ports for the enlargement and extension of their respective docks, and stated that for this purpose Bristol was expending £1,800,000; Cardiff, £1,500,000; Swansea, £1,750,000; Newport £750,000 and Barry £2,000,000. Gloucester was not doing anything at all. Last year 24 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 25,044, cleared in ballast for foreign ports, whilst 569 coasters, with a registered tonnage of 167,025, also left Gloucester to seek cargoes elsewhere. Bristol claimed to be the natural port for the Birmingham and South Midland districts, and upon returns it appeared that those districts did draw the bulk of their imports through the ports of the Bristol Channel. It was found in 1888 that Birmingham imports were received through Bristol Channel ports to the extent of 33 per cent. and the returns with regard to South Staffordshire and Worcestershire were still stronger, for these districts appeared to draw 66 per cent. The analysis of the export trade showed that the exports from Birmingham gave the Bristol Channel 6 per cent, only, and from South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire 15 per cent., and that although these ports were nearer to Birmingham, and had the great advantage of cheaper and more direct water communication, which kept railway rates low, yet the export trade went through other channels. Bristol hoped by the building of the new dock at Avonmouth, and another great western route to London, to materially improve her position, and urged that if the waterway between Bristol and South Staffordshire could be so improved as to enable canal boats loading at Birmingham and Wolverhampton to be discharged at Avonmouth without transhipment, Bristol could offer still greater advantages in point of transit charges. Gloucester was 36 miles nearer those districts than Bristol, yet it was found the enterprise of the latter merchants gave the town the go-by. Surely, the report says, Gloucester merchants and ratepayers might make an effort in this direction.

A Russian correspondent says :—"The numerous riots, details of which you probably know better from your daily papers than we do here, where too much speaking on such delicate topics is a dangerous pastime, are chiefly due to the awful poverty of the Russian peasant and workman, and to his deep ignorance. Too much importance, should not, however, be attached to them, and it is a great mistake to imagine that they are an indication of a revolution. There are no proper organisers, most of the Russian revolutionaries being generous, but inexperienced and very young men who have no very definite object in view, and merely wish to overthrow the present state of things which is certainly horrible beyond description. The mass of the Russian people is, however, so deeply ignorant that it is difficult to organise a proper revolutionary movement, especially as the educated classes are entirely out of touch with them. Besides the peasant hardly feels the pressure of despotism—his chief grievance is insufficiency of land. The terrible oppression of the police is only felt by the educated classes—a Russian peasant does not mind bowing before a policeman and knows well that he has to have a master of some kind. The risings are mostly brought about by skilfully spreading a report that the Czar wants to give more land, but the police and the nobles prevent it. In any case, the Government is too powerful and the revolutionary party much too weak for international trade to be affected by these riots. The agent of the Russian Ministry of Finance in London puts from time to time advertisements in Russian papers (always in the most prominent positions) giving names of British firms wishing to deal direct with Russian exporters of different products. The Ministary of Finance has issued a circular explaining that foreign commercial travellers have to take out certificates for 150 roubles in the name of their firm, besides a certificate for 50 roubles in their own names. Besides they must pay rates and taxes to the extent not exceeding 20 per cent. on the 150 roubles. If they be Jews, they have to take a certificate in the

name of the firm for 500 roubles, and in their own for 50 roubles. Certificates may be obtained in the "Ouprava," or Municipal Council, and also in the custom houses. The state of affairs in the Donetz district—the so called "Russian Belgium"—is said to be exceedingly critical. Even the coal industry is suffering large loses through absence of markets, so that miners are being dismissed in large numbers. This crisis is probably greatly responsible for the riots, as most of the miners and workmen at the metallurgical works come from a distance, and when dismissed have to starve, except in summer, when a large number of them generally desert the works in order to work in the fields.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Kemball, Consul-General at Bushire, in forwarding his report from that place covering reports from other Persian Gulf ports, says that, although the statistics show a considerable advance in the extent of imports over the previous year, the result cannot be said to have been due to the transactions in any particular class of goods having proved remunerative, but rather to over speculation encouraged by some firms who allow long credit indiscriminately to traders of little or no means. The total imports into Bushire during the year, excluding specie, amount to £1,344,710, or an increase of £213,480 on the previous year. The imports into Lingah also show an increase of £108,708. The increase is noticeable at Bushire in cotton piece-goods, glass and glassware, cutlery, kerosene oil, provisions, and tea. Indigo shows a heavy decline of nearly £13,333. Other articles showing more or less decrease are gold lace and thread, metals, porcelain and chinaware, loaf and soft sugar, and woollen goods. The class of goods which show an increase in imports into Lingah are yarn and twist, drugs and medicines, kerosene oil, provisions, loaf and soft sugar, tea, and woollen goods. 112 steamers, with a tonnage of 130,273, entered the port of Bushire during the year. Of these 109 were British and three Russian. This, as compared with last year, shows a decline of two British, one Austro-Hungarian, and one Turkish steamer of the tonnage of 9,804, and an increase of three Russian of the tonnage of 4,512. It appears likely, says Colonel Kemball, that British shipping will suffer from more serious competition in the future than has been the case in the past, and although the result of the Russian steamer which took cargo from the Gulf to London could not have been very advantageous to those concerned, it is likely that when trade improves further attempts will be made in this direction. The heavy subsidies which it is said are paid to the Russian steamers will enable them to persevere in their attempts to obtain a share of the trade. A new feature in this year's trade is the establishment of a district line of steamers between Russia and the Persian Gulf inaugurated by the two voyages of the s. s. Karniloff, which brought loaf sugar, kerosene oil, gold lace, and cotton piece-goods, &c., of which the statistics are not available. The imposition of 5 per cent. customs duty on both imports and exports for European and native merchants was introduced in the beginning of the Persian official year, commencing from March 21, 1901. This, of course, met with a good deal of opposition at first on the part of the native merchants. The measure was, however, carried out, and has worked smoothly without having had any appreciable effect on trade.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., in their circular dated New York, May 27, report as follows on the American cotton market :—"A continued liquidation brought about by good crop advices has been met by a demand from the spinners for the remainder of this crop on a basis higher than the prevailing contract price. This again has brought in foreign buying orders hedges from this to the European markets, and together the demand has been sufficient to absorb the liquidation and the selling of the old against the purchase of the new crop. The stock remaining in the American market is of such a character that if it were free from threatened manipulation it would quickly pass into consumption. Whether it can be withheld from the market until it is needed to fulfil existing contracts for delivery sixty days hence is, of course, the query which confronts the trade at every point. From the growing crop nothing but good accounts are received from every section of the cotton belt, and it is this condition of the growing crop which was restrained the market from responding to the better demand from spinners or the light movement which indicates an exhausted supply. The crop has secured an excellent start, probably the best for many years, and it is highly probably that good accounts will prevail at least for the next 30 days, as this is the period when the crops usually experience the most favourable weather conditions. In the past three seasons the start of the plant can, in no manner, be compared with its present appearance, but the cotton trade cannot resist the remembrance of the destruction of the crop prospects during the summer months and are not selling upon these crop accounts except upon a moderate scale. A few operators are believed to be heavily short, but the vast majority of the trade are waiting until they can see more of the effect of the light movement of the old crop.

WITH THE CEYLON CORONATION CONTINGENT.

AGROUND IN THE BITTER LAKES.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Ceylon Coronation Contingent, writing to the "Times of Ceylon", says:—We arrived at Suez at about 3-30 a.m. on Monday, May 26th. We had been ordered over-night to fall in at 5 a.m., for inspection by the doctor, on account of the plague, but as he had to go through the Blue Jackets first, it was some time after six before he came to us. We were counted, and asked if we were all right, and that was all. I hear that we will be very strictly inspected at Naples, as they are extra particular there, on account of a case of plague having been concealed the other day.

PASSING H. M. S. AMPHITRITE.

We left Suez at 8 a.m., passing the Amphitrite near the entrance, bound for China, with 1,000 troops on board. As the Oriya passed, the band of the Amphitrite played "Rolling Home to dear old England," a compliment that was greatly appreciated and acknowledged with cheers. All went well until we reached the Bitter Lakes, where a tremendous wind sprang up, and so strong was the force of it that the ship was blown ashore, and it was three hours before we could be got off. Later on, towards nightfall, the wind increased, and as the ship was unmanageable, it became necessary to tie up for about an hour-and-a-half until the wind fell, when we proceeded on our way, reaching Port Said between 3-30 and 4 a.m.—about five hours later than would have been the case had the gale of wind not delayed us. There had been slight showers of rain before the wind arose, which luckily laid the sand a little. Otherwise we might have come in for a really severe sand storm. The force of the wind lifted the supports on to which the awnings were fixed several inches up and down, and they had to be secured with rope.

ASHORE AT PORT SAID.

A little after 4 a.m., people began to go ashore at Port Said, and much excitement was caused by the fact that two boat-loads of passengers were nearly left ashore, having misunderstood the time of sailing. After we had started, there was a shout from the stern, and everybody crowded back to see the boats with the passengers coming along for all they were worth. The first one caught us fairly easily, but the second had more difficulty in doing so. They got right behind us, and of course our wash made it much harder for them to overtake us. The officer commanding operations at the stern sent word to the Captain. The ship's engine were slowed down, and the passengers came on board, amids cheers. The weather became much colder immediately we left the canal. The days are sunny but by no means hot; and now, instead of trying to find a cool place as had been the case till the Mediterranean was reached, everyone looks out for a warm corner. The post-bag closes at 10 a.m. this morning, 26th May, and we expect to be at Naples early in the afternoon.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPORE IN LONDON.

FIRE AT HIS HIGHNESS'S RESIDENCE.

THE West-end firemen were called out on June 5th to attend a fire at Mora Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, the residence of the Maharajah of Jaipore. It seems that the Maharajah is having a temporary residence erected in the grounds for his Indian guests during the Coronation ceremonies, and through the overheating of a stove this structure became ignited. The front part of the ground floor was burning fiercely when the firemen got appliances to work, and for a time the outbreak had a threatening appearance, but the mischief was overcome in the course of half an hour, and the main premises were saved from destruction.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ACCOMMODATION OF LEPERS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was continued in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya.

THE PRICE OF A RAT.

Dr. Cowasjee moved that a letter from the Commissioner—stating that the total cost of killing rats from the first March 1899 to 31st December 1901 was Rs. 29,950-14-10, and that although at present no special staff of rat catchers was maintained, a reward of six pies per rat was given to the Health Department biggaries who killed rats and presented them at the Health Department Stable—be record.

In seconding Dr. Katrak said he hoped every encouragement would be given for the killing of rats.

The motion was carried.

POLICE ALLOWANCES.

The following letter from the Acting Secretary to Government to the President of the Corporation was next considered :—"I am directed to inform you that the Accountant-General has brought to the notice of Government that no amount has ever been recovered from the Corporation on account of the charges for leave allowances of officers of the Bombay City Police, who have taken long leave to Europe and drawn their leave allowances in England. The question was not discussed in the correspondence, which was finally disposed of by this Department, letter No. 673, dated the 26th January 1898. No separate provision on account of these leave allowances is made in the budget estimates, the amount paid to Police Officers on leave in England being adjusted finally on the books of the India Office, that is to say, they are treated as Home Charges under the head 'Civil furlough and absentee allowances', but are entirely borne by the Indian Government. Leave allowances paid in India are debited to the same head of account as that to which the salaries of the officers when on duty would have been debited. The amount of leave allowances of the European and Native Officers of the Bombay City Police who draw them in India have thus been included in the amount of their salaries. It seems to the Governor in Council that leave allowances drawn in England should also be included in the divisible account with the Coronation of the Bombay City Police charges; and I am to say that instructions will be issued to the Accountant-General to treat them as such from the 1st April 1902. I am at the same time to inform you that the Accountant-General will be instructed to treat as divisible, from the date mentioned above, the general tax payable to the Bombay Municipality on the Government buildings occupied by the City Police. This charge has not hitherto been included in the divisible account.

With reference to this letter the Municipal Commissioner wrote on the 10th May :—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 14409 of the 27th February 1902, regarding the inclusion in the divisible account of City Police charges the leave allowances of Police Officers drawn in England and the General Tax payable to the Municipality on Government Building, occupied by the Police, I have the honour to state that under Section 62 (a) of the Municipal Act, the Corporation are bound to provide and pay to Government such proportion of the annual expenses of the Police of the City as Government shall from time to time determine. Hitherto the above charges were not included in the divisible account, but as Government propose to include them in the account from the 1st April 1902, I do not think that any objection can be urged against the proposal."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter from Government be recorded, and that Government be informed, that at the time of the adjustment of head of police charges when the details were supplied, these items were never included in the adjustments as payable by the Corporation.

After some discussion, the motion was carried.

IMPROVED DUST CARTS.

Mr. Dhondi moved the adoption of the following report from the Municipal Commissioner :—"I have the honour to state that as an experiment in improving on the existing dust-bin cart a self-closing cover was fitted to one of the carts at a cost of Rs.64-4. This has had an extended trial and has proved a failure. The Executive Health Officer is now in communication with a firm in England regarding the type of cart adopted by the London County Council. It is possible that this may turn out to be suitable to this country and an improvement on the one now in use in Bombay, but I think it would also be well to offer a prize of Rs. 200 for a suitable kind of dustbin cart, and if the Corporation approves of this suggestion the cost can be defrayed from my discretional contingent grant for the current year".

The motion was accepted.

LEPERS IN THE CITY.

The following communication from the Medical Officer was subsequently discussed :—

"A large City like Bombay always attracts a number of mendicant poor from the mofussil and it is not therefore easy to determine who should be considered 'the usual residents of Bombay'. To come to some definite conclusion in the matter it appears to me that a more or less arbitrary period of residence will be required to be fixed. A person, for example, may have spent most of his life upcountry and been in Bombay only for the last five years. Should he be taken as an usual resident of Bombay? To me this period of residence does not appear to be sufficiently long for the purpose. On the other hand if it be taken that no person should be considered as such unless he has been living in this city for fifteen years, I think this period would unnecessarily be of far too long a duration. Under the circumstances, I have considered those lepers as "the usual residents of Bombay" who have been living in this City for ten years or upwards before their admission into this asylum. "There were on the 11th of April 1902, 308 leper inmates located in this institution. 94 lepers out of these were usual residents of Bombay, i. e., they had been in this city for at least ten years before admission. Out of these 94 lepers, 14 are Bombay born, some of them owning a little property in this city; these may be considered as permanent residents of Bombay. The remaining 274 lepers have come into this city from outside the Municipal limits".

Dr. Master said he had the greatest sympathy for the lepers but he did not think any good would be done by making additional accommodation for them at the Matunga Asylum. If accommodation were made for 500 additional lepers, the state of things would be quite as bad again in five years. The Corporation had to think of the safety of the general public, and he did not think they should hesitate now to take precautions which would prevent an increase of the numbers at present in Bombay. He moved that a committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Master, Dr. Dinmuck, Dr. Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Vacha and Mr. Shroff be appointed to report on the question and to enquire as to what steps should be taken.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the resolution and in doing so said that like Dr. Master he had the greatest sympathy for the lepers but what the Corporation must look to was the greatest good for the greatest number. He suggested that the name of Dr. Dadachanji be added to those already submitted.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said this was a very wide question and he hoped the committee would consider it very carefully indeed.

Dr. Katrak hoped that the Committee would take into consideration the removal of the asylum for lepers to another part of the City.

Mr. Wadia suggested that the names of Drs. Sukhia and Cowasjee be added to those already mentioned, as they were the only two medical men in the Corporation who had not been selected.

The motion was then put and carried.

UNFLUSHED SEWERS.

Dr. Master moved that a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains of the city during the quarter ending the 31st March, and stating that no pipe sewers were flushed during other that period as the staff were fully engaged withother important drainage cleaning works, as recorded. In doing so he point d out that the memorandum disclosed a very bad state of things.

Mr. Dhondi seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE SEWERAGE OF MALABAR HILL.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter from the Commissioner submitting fully matured scheme for the sewerage of the Malabar Hill District, the villages of Vadala, Khara, and Gowari, and the village of Dharavi be recorded and that a committee be appointed to consider and report on the matter. He said that the scheme (the main points of which have already been published), was very important, and it was necessary that it should not be approached in a hurried manner. In August, Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, was returning to Bombay, and he was bringing with him Mr. Taylor, a consulting engineer whose opinion on the matter would be very valuable.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then proposed that a further letter from the Commissioner respecting a report on the measures suggested by Mr. Santo Grimp for remedying the nuisance created during the ebb-tide by the discharge of sewage at the Love Grove Outfall, be recorded and that the matter be referred to the committee.

The motion was carried.

Several other matters were also referred to the committee for consideration.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday next.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. LIBERAL C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Islam Gymkhana Ground. For the Gymkhana, Saklatwalla played a capital innings, making 58 in beautiful style. The Liberals scored 291 (the largest score of the season), of which Polishwalla, Naujee and Colabawalla contributed 129, 62 (not out) and 48, respectively. At the end of the match, Polishwalla was presented with a purse and a cricket bat subscribed by members of the Liberal Club. The following are the scores :—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S Malla	16
N Saklatwala	58
K Lala	0
J Poncha	1
H Balgaumwala	0
P Daver	17
A Chothia	0
D Vakil	0
K Modi	24
B Vakil	0
Kola	3
Extras	10
Total	129

LIBERAL (ESPLANADE) C. CLUB.

J Machhliwala	10
Kapadia	1
Colabawalla	48
Langrana	5
Polishwalla	129
Naujee	84
Udwaria	0
Bulsara	6
Madon	16
Uchidana	1
M Darawalla	0
Extras	13
Total	291

B. V. A. vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the College ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. For the College Messrs. Nanavaty and Phadke made scores of 49 and 30, respectively, and for the B. V. A., Gunners O'Reilly, Robottom, and Trumpeter R Hogan made the highest scores. The following were the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Mr Ashburner, b R Hogan	0
Mr N Vakil, b R Hogan	1
Mr Nanavaty, c W Hogan, b Martin	49
Mr Lovejoy, c Martin, R Hogan	13
Mr Samuel, b O'Donnell	16
Mr B F Mehta, b O'Donnell	8
Mr H E Cooper, c Spilling, b R Hogan	2
Mr Pleader, c and b R Hogan	30
Mr Sanjana, b R Hogan	2
Mr E Vakil, run out	0
Mr Motywalla, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	121

B. V. A. A. A.

Gr L Burrowes, c N Vakil, b E Vakil	3
Gr N George, c N Vakil, b Motywalla	0
Gr A C Higgins, run out	3
Gr A Spilling, b E Vakil	3
Gr R O'Reilly, c Cooper, b Pleader	18
Gr W Hogan, run out	2
Corpl V C Martin, b Pleader	4
Trmptr R Hogan, not out	11
Gr R Robottom, not out	16
Gr R Briscoe, Hon.'y Member G O'Donnell } Did not bat	
Extras	15
Total (for 7 wkts)	72

Y. M. C. A. C. C. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played on Saturday, on the Y. M. C. A. ground, and resulted in a win for the homesters by 101 runs. Appended are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

W B George, c and b Wilson	25
R Phillips, b Pitcher	4
J Stevens, b Pitcher	23
S Lynn, b Mason	32
E D'Kenden, c and b Pitcher	7
F J Clark, run out	36
S Pearce, c and b Mason	0
A Patterson, c and b Wilson	10
J King, c and b Wilson	2
G Dawson, c and b Hopkins	0
R Atkinson, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	142

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Montgomery, c and b Stevens	0
D'Silva, c and b Stevens	4
Wilson, run out	1
Hopkins, c and b Atkinson	0
Netcher, b Lynn	10
Troysl, b Stevens	0
D'Souza, b Stevens	15
Mason, b-w, b Lynn	2
Aaron, b Stevens	1
Williams, c and b Stevens	0
Perkins, not out	5
Extras	3
Total	41

PROPRIETARY AND FORT HIGH SCHOOL vs. SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION.

A cricket match was played between the above Junior teams on Saturday last, on the Parade Ground. Sir J. J. School batted first and scored only 23 runs, while the Proprietary School made 52. In the second innings Sir J. J. School put up and score of 73 runs the chief scorer being Bhatbena 20. The Proprietary School scored 60 runs for 8 wickets in which Batliboi R. D. hit up 21 runs. Thus the Grant Road Proprietary High School won the match by 2 wickets and 13 runs.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT TEMPLEMORE.

The Transport Templemore, Captain I. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Durban, which port she left on 10th instant. She has brought details consisting of ten British officers, five warrant officer's six British details, nine native officers, 140 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,290 followers. The men will be landed at the Jetty-shed, Prince's Dock, to-day. The British troops will be attached to the Colaba Depot and despatched to their destination under the orders of the Commandant. The remainder will be railed to Deolali in two special troop trains, leaving the Jetty-shed at 8-15 and 9-15 o'clock to-day. The transport entered the dock last night. The following are the names of the officers :—Major H. K. Whiffin 13th Bombay Lancers; Captain J. Forrest, Lincoln Regt.; Captain H. G. Heslop, A. & S. Highlanders; Captain H. Harrick, R. A. M. C.; Captain D. Harvey, Vet. Major F. Short, A. V. D.; Vet. Lieut. E. Houston, A. V. D.; Lieut. H. O Shrine, 18th Hussars; Lieut. H.G. Sealy, 1st Lancers; Lieut. E. D. St. Eouaine, S. M. D., Mr. A. Douglas and Master Douglas.

THE ACCIDENT AT JALNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I read in an issue of your valuable journal of the 17th inst., under the heading "Notes from Aurangabad", regarding an accident in a ginning factory at Jalna. I hope you will oblige me by publishing a few lines about this accident and give justice to me. The building was not a ginning factory but a godown, and owing to over weight of workmen and stones on one side, the scaffold gave way and a part of the gable fell down, from which only seven men were injured. On the spot then and there they were well treated by the manager and engineer of the factory and by the kind assistance of surrounding people. Afterwards they were sent to the Civil Hospital, Jalna, where five were sent home in a day because they had only some slight bruises, while the other two were kept in hospital, and I hope by this time they will have been sent home in perfect health. As regarding eight being killed, I dare say none of them lost their life. Out of these seven wounded a few are coming to their work again. What your correspondent writes about the middle-aged man who died I must say is absolutely incorrect, and there were no agonising efforts made by a boy.—Yours &c.,

K. N. MISTRY, Engineer.

Gamadia Press and Ginning Factory, Jalna.

GOLFERS at Home are much exercised in their minds just now about a new Yankee-invented golf ball, the "Haskell," as it is called. The "Field" says of it :—In some circumstances these balls are more elastic, will carry further than those made wholly of gutta-percha, and are very pleasant to play with; but they are much more expensive, and, although on hard ground they run exceedingly well, they are not so suitable as the "gutty" when the ground is rough. They have a tendency to split after two or three rounds, and, like the lawn tennis ball of a past day, they vary very considerably, there being a good deal of difference in the flight of different specimens.

THE LATE MR. R. M. SAYANI.

THE members of the Anjumane Ahbab of Bombay having assembled by appointment at their hall on Sunday, at 11 a.m., repaired in body to the bungalow of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani to tender their condolence. They were received by the deceased's sons, who had prepared everything for the ceremony. At the request of Mr. Munshi Abdulkarim Mudarris, the Secretary of the Anjuman "Fateha" (the preliminary ceremony) was read by Khan Saheb Mahamed Ali Murghay, J. P., Kazi of Bombay. The Munshi then addressed the assembly. He said that was not the first occasion that representatives of the Anjuman had come to the bungalow of the deceased. Mr. Sayani was one of the well-wishers and advisers of the Anjuman. He was the first Mahomedan sheriff and the Anjuman had thanked the Government in the valedictory address to Sir James Ferguson, the late Governor of Bombay. The deceased was popular amongst all races and was loved by all alike. His talent as regards speeches was no less than that of the late Mr. Justice Telang. He was one of the great literary men of his time. Besides being a patron of a good many libraries, he held the secretaryship of the Anjuman-I-Islam of Bombay and managed it admirable. In his religious views he was an orthodox Mahomedan, always regular in prayers and Koran reading—serving and entertaining the devotees—and any one who went to his bungalow with any request never returned disappointed. He was a straight forward man, and treated the rich and the poor alike. Humility and tenderness towards his fellow creatures were among of the great characteristics in his life.

He was made a member of the Viceregal Council by the Government of India, and was once the President of the National Congress. By his good deeds he has no doubt paved his way to paradise. By his untimely death the Mahomedan community has lost a great leader.

Mr. Mullah Mahamed Yunus dwelt at length on the qualities of the deceased. Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji speaking with much emotion said the deceased was his great friend and that he knew him from his boyhood. The Sunni Khoja community by following his precepts had improved and progressed and remained quite aloof from any interruption from others.

Mr. Munshi then read a piece of poetry composed in commemoration of the deceased.

Mr. P. Munshi Sayed Zainulabidin Rifai, the the president of the Anjuman, then presented the condolatory poems to Mr. Ahmed Sayani, the head of the bereaved family.

Mr. Ahmed thanked the Anjuman for their sympathy. The meeting was adjourned after the second "Fateha" was read by Mulla Mahomed Yunus. There were present Khan Saheb Mahomed Ali Murghay, J. P., Kazi of Bombay; Jula Saheb Shaikh Tyeb Ali Kankan, B. A.; Syed Zainulabidin Rifai, President of the Anjuman; Ali Mahamed Bhimji, Munshi Abdul Karim Mudarris, Secretary of the Anjuman; Haji Siddick Ikhias, Assistant Secretary Anjuman; Mulla Mahamed Yunus, Haji Ibrahim H. Sattar, Haji Ismail H. Issac, Treasurer of the Anjuman; Syed Ismail F. Idrus, Kazi Ismail, Proprietor of "Akhbare Islam"; Munshi Mahomed Hasan, Editor of "Akhbare Mufid Rozgar"; Hakim Sayed Nizamuddin, Dr. Syed Husan, Dr. Peer Mahomed, Manbir Anaullatif, Fakir Mahomed, and Ghulam Ali Baig.

CLAIM FOR "MEHEE."

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. J. E. Mody, Fifth Judge, disposed of the suit in which Khatizabeebee, widow of Abdul Rizak bin Haji Mahomed sought to recover from Adam Abdul Razak and seven others, as heirs of her deceased husband, out of her husband's estate, a sum of Rs. 700 being the value of forty tolas of gold promised to be paid to her as "Mehar" or dower on the occasion of her marriage. Among the defendants who were heirs of her deceased husband, the plaintiff had put down her own name also, as one of the heirs. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Devrukhkar, pleader, represented the first, third, and fourth defendants.

It was contended on behalf of the defence, that "Meher" had been satisfied by the deceased Abdul Razak having delivered ornaments and pots to the plaintiff two days before his death, and that the suit could not go on as the widow was both plaintiff and defendant. In support of the latter contention Mr. Devrukhkar relied on a ruling in Indian Law Reports 25, Bombay.

Mr. Suntoke contended that in special proceedings one and the same individual might be both plaintiff as well as defendant in different capacities. He cited ruling in Indian Law Reports 10, Bombay, page 358, in favour of his contention.

The Fifth Judge in delivering judgment held that the plea of satisfaction had not been proved and that the only question that remained to be considered was whether the presence of the same individual as plaintiff as well as defendant would at all be an objection to the suit. His Honour further held that the ruling in the Indian Law Reports 25, Bombay, proceeded upon the principle that the plaintiff being a partner in the plaintiff as well as defendant firms could not as creditor recover money from the defendant firm for it might be that on taking the partnership accounts of the defendant firm the plaintiff might be liable to his other partners. That principle did not apply to the present case. There were cases in which the same individual might be plaintiff as well as defendant. An instance of the kind was given in the Indian Law Reports 10, Bombay, page 358. There were other instances of administrative suits and also numerous cases in the High Court in which a beneficiary under a trust-deed might himself be also a co-trustee could sue the whole body of co-trustees including himself as defendant. His Honour saw no special circumstances in this suit which would make it inequitable to allow the plaintiff to be also defendant in her representative capacity. The court passed a decree for Rs. 700 with costs for the plaintiff against the estate of her deceased husband.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia, Captain G. M. Montford, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Appleton Very and infant	Major Mrs
Arundell Lieut K T	
Brewer Mr D F	
Bayley Miss	
Burke Mrs H F D	
Beatty Lieut R C	
Britain Rev Canon	
Browning Capt F C	
Betty Miss R A	
Baker Mr W G W	
Bamard Mr A	
Baker Mr A W	
Cochran Lieut L F A	
Cassels Mr R A	
Chapman Capt R F	
Cramler Capt W	
Colan Lt H N	
Carruthers Mr R	
Carleton Col H A	
Dobbyn Lt G W W	
Donsenchar Lt Capt F	
Dawson Mr C B	
FitzHugh Lieut F C	
Fraser Dr J S	
Gawthorne Mrs	
Gathener Lieut R C	
Gawthorne Mr H	
Grattan Capt W N	
Gare Mr H S	
Huggins Mr J F	
Huttonigan It W C	
Heelemann Mr and Mrs H	
Kidd Mr A W	
Kent Mrs	
Kensey Mrs E F	
Laing Capt G S	
Lennen Mr J	
Meyers Mr E	
Mills Major J B	
Mackenzie Lt R L W	
Morgan Mr R L	
Mackenzie Mr W L	
Mackay Mr R	
Marshall Mr D	
McCarthy Mr J M D	
McDougall Vety Capt	
McKinley Mr C A	
Muir Mr J	
Nixon Mr C W	
Price Miss E S	
Perkins Mr J	
Powell 2nd Lieut D W	
Proudfoot Col	
Pearce Mr F S	
Palmer Mr G G	
Rainsford Lt Col W J R	
Reid Mr and Mrs W	
Silcock Major	
Shuttleworth Lt R G	
Talloch, Mr J	
Taggart Mr W P G	
Ventris Brig-Genl F	
Vale Lt S D	
Ward Mr H B	
Wardrop Captain A E	
Williams Miss	

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Reference has been made by a correspondent writing in your columns a few days ago, to certain building byelaws drafted but not made use of by the Bandora Municipality. Permit me to explain, that they could not be brought into force because the old District Municipal Act contained no provision for legalizing them, and the Municipality had to await the needful power under the new Act. It is to be seen whether our difficulties in that respect are yet quite removed. There is one other matter about which, with your permission, I should like to say a few words. It is about the local Municipal Schools which have also come in for a share of adverse criticism. It is perhaps enough to say, and this was sufficiently made clear in the report read at the recent Prize Distribution, that all unavoidable drawbacks notwithstanding, these schools have been showing far better results than they did before the Municipality took them over. All the same, it is doubtful whether these schools will ever show results commensurate with the money spent upon them, and for good reasons too. The city schools are so near, and the teaching institutions in the town itself, —English as well as Anglo-vernacular, absorb the best material, and there is a prejudice on the part of the better sort of people here against allowing their boys and girls to mix with the children of the poor who attend the Municipal schools. The closing of the General class in these schools lately, affords a proof of what I say. A comparison between these and other municipal schools in towns less favorably situated in regard to educational facilities, is, I submit, hardly fair to the local Municipal School Board.—Yours, &c.,

ANANDRAO R. TALCHERKAR.

June 23.

FROM Cairo it is stated that Arabi Pasha is to be amongst the guests at the King's Coronation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt d'A C Brownlow Cant Mgte of Moultan are placed temporarily, at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

The services of Capt W S Powell I S C Asst Comdt 8th Bhar Military Police Battalion are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to Rule 3 clause (c) of the rules published with the Notification of the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No 1616 F dated the 25th July 1900 the Hon ble the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana has appointed Mr C G Calvin I C S Offg 3rd Suprt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian Popple's Famine Trust vice Mr G R Irwin C S I C S resigned.

Mr G G D Fordyce Conservator of Forests 3rd offg 2nd Grade Assam is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days combined with furlough for one year with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C H M King of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th June.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Mr C S Marston Assnt Suprt of Police Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Magte of the second class Rajputana-Malwa Railway with powers under clauses I (a) and (b) of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to take cognizance of offences the said powers shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No 421 dated the 24th Jan 1898 as altered by the like notification No 3205 I B dated the 25th Nov 1898 and the following portions of the first notification viz :—the provision to clause 2 (b) clause 3 and (c) clause 4 shall apply as if the said powers had been conferred by that notification.

In consequence of the misconduct of Chaudhri Debi Singh of Meerut he is hereby deprived of the title of Rai Bahadur which was conferred on him as a personal distinction in the Notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No 4772 I dated the 7th Dec 1883.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A M Brigstocke, I C S is posted as Dep Accountant General United Provinces of Agra and Oudh with effect from the 9th of June.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1902 are notified :—

With effect from the 1st of April 1902—Messrs M Bhattacharya and J A Robertson to officiate in class II; Messrs F C Brewin and H G Tomkinf to officiate in class III; Messrs J S Milne and R Waterfield to officiate in class IV and Mr A G Barr to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th of April 1902 In consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr W H Double—Mr C E Crawley to officiate in class III of Accountants General Messrs H Ogng and W D F Cowley to officiate in class I Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class II Rai Nity Gopal Bas Bahdur to officiate in class III and Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th of April 1902—Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in class II instead or class I and Mr K B Wagle to revert to class III of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J P Greaney M D M S Bombay is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 3rd April 1902 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district vice Col J F Wilkins D S O I M S Bombay on special duty in South Africa.

Capt H W Gardiner R A Offi Ordnance Officer 4th class is confirmed in that Class, with effect from the 25th May 1902 to fill an existing vacancy.

Col A G F Crowne D S O Colonel on the Staff Kohat-Kurram Force to officiate as a district commander of the 2nd class in the Madras Command with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General vice Major-Genel G Simpson C B offg in command of a first class district or until further orders.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to His Majesty's approval the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandants Indian Army :—Hugh N Taylor D S O 10th July 1901, E Vansittart 15th May 1902, W Thellier 1st June 1902 Robert Maximilian Rainey Robinson 1st June 1902.

Madras—Condr Supernumerary Dspy Asst Comsy and Hon'ble Lieut E H B Willmott is absorbed in this grade; Sub-Condrs J Lawrence J R Smith and E J Woodin to be Conductors; Sergs W H Penn F J Egmore C S Whit A Gould and W I Hoare to be Sub-Conductors: Sergt W W I Hoare to be Sub Condrs; Sergt W W Lassey seconded for employment in the Military Accounts Dept to be Sub Condr and to be graded next above Sub Condr A Gould with effect from the 7th Dec 1901 to complete the establishment Sergt J A M to be Sub Condr with effect from the 28th Dec 1901 vice Sub Condr D Anderson transferred to the pension establishment.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

196,01—Pestonjee R and K—Cursetjee Furdoonjee Vacha vs Manockjee Edulji Contractor and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard

654,00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essak vs Khatizabai and others—Dyabjee D and Co (For postponement

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

256,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Caujee and others vs Veerjee Canjee

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Caujee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee

253,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Caujee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

441,01—Matubhai J and M—Kassum Hajee Suleman and another vs Hajee Essa Sulleman—Little and Co

172,01—In person a pauper—Johar Shiva Kunohord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzeally—In person

724,00—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

469,01—Chimnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Caujee Hirjee and another—Little and Co

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Omar Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmshomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Omar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others

231,01—Pestonjee R

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE new system of wireless telephony of which we have heard by telegrams from America is the invention of Mr. Nathan Stubblefield, an electrical engineer, of Murrary, Kentucky, and is based on the transmission of electricity through the ground. The apparatus is to be installed by the Gordon Telephone Company, of Charleston, S. C., to establish communication between the city of Charleston and some islands off the coast.

A pair of steel rods are driven into the ground 20 or 30 feet apart, and connected by wire to telephone apparatus, consisting of dry cells, a transmitter and induction coil, and a receiver. A gong is used for the call signal. Music and ordinary conversation are sent through the ground in this way for several hundred yards. The same was done through water between a ship and the shore, wires dipping into the water taking the place of steel rods. Mr. A. F. Collins, of Philadelphia, has brought out a similar system with screens of zinc wire buried in the ground. By it messages have been sent about a mile across the Delaware River.

The long distance telephone line between New York and Chicago has been fitted with Professor Pupin's retardation, or "loud," coils, which have improved the loudness of the speech. Professor Pupin hopes that by the use of his coils it will soon be possible to talk between New York and San Francisco.

M. Chaumet, in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, points out that violet light develops fluorescence in diamonds, and the effect is greater the finer the quality of the gem in the eyes of the jeweller. Yellow diamonds with golden reflections are only fluorescent in a marked degree after illumination by violet light. Siam rubies are feebly and Burmah rubies strongly fluorescent in violet light, and the fact serves to distinguish them.

In a paper to the German Acetylene Verein at Eise- nach, Dr. Caro, of Berlin, showed that acetylene gas when led through petroleum, becomes heavily carburetted, 100 litres taking up 125 grains of petrol, yielding 150 litres of carburetted gas. Thus enriched, the acety- lene is a better heater, and promises to enable motors for cars to be made of smaller size than heretofore.

Professor Scipione Riva-Rocci, of the University of Pavia, has introduced an ingenious new instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood. The sphygomanometer, as it is called, is said to be very sensitive, and of much use for some diseases.

Quartz is better than glass for certain scientific purposes, and Mr. R. S. Hutton, of Owens College, Manchester, has succeeded in making tubes of it by melting the quartz in an electric furnace after the manner of M. Moissan. Molten quartz can be plunged in cold water without racking.

Dr. Berthold Lauper, of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition has brought home fine specimens of the fish-skin garments of the Amur tribes of Eastern Siberia. The "Gold" tribes are, it seems, the best artists of this class, and their designs are highly ornamental. These garments are only worn by women, and consist of three layers of fish-skin, the outer being decorated with coloured patterns and figures of animals.

The aurora, better known as "aurora borealis," has been studied by Herr Wiechert with a special spectroscope having a large aperture. It appears that faint auroras are frequent, as the peculiar line of the auroral spectrum is seen in the spectroscope when there is no aurora very apparent to the naked eye. The line, however, is not always present in the light of the northern sky.

Press reports of the destruction of St. Pierre were not altogether satisfactory to thoughtful minds having some knowledge of volcanic phenomena. One could not help asking why the destruction of life was so complete and sudden. In short, there was a mystery about the catastrophe which neither showers of burning stones, nor ashes like "hot sealing wax, nor a" "whirlwind of fire" seemed altogether to explain. The party of savants to be sent by the Royal Society may throw light on the mystery; but, meantime, Mr, Verrill, of Yale University, U.S. suggests that the heat of the molten lava in a volcano is able to dissociate the hydrogen from the oxygen of steam or fresh water, and also the chlorine from the sodium in salt water. These gases, ejected and exploding in the air, would account for effects observed in Martinique: for example, the flames seen, burning of clothes, flesh, and buildings, and suffocation by some poisonous gas, probably hydrochloric acid, which would kill those not destroyed by other effects of the eruption.

Mr. H. H. Clayton, of Blue Hill Observatory, U.S., points out "sky glows," such as those which followed the volcanic eruptions of Krakatoa and Keloet, may occur after the Martinique eruption, and welcomes any observations of them which might be made. The barometer at Blue Hill (Hyde Park, Massachusetts) showed undulations on May 7 which appear to have been caused by the Martinique eruption.

A scientific American journal, in view of the volcanic eruption in Martinique, points out that while Nicaragua is subject to such disturbances Panama is free, and that this fact is enough to make Americans complete the Panama rather than the Nicaraguan Canal.

A bottle containing a letter asking the finder to state where he found it was cast into the Mackinaw River, Central Illinois, by Mr. Roeder, of Bloomington, in January, 1900, and was recently picked up in the Pacific Ocean. The bottle must have floated into the Illinois River, the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and by way of Cape Horn into the Pacific, a voyage of 10,000 miles.

The grey or white "waltzing mice" of China and Japan are by origin Chinese, and, according to Dr. Kishi, their propensity to dance is not, as supposed, the result of a disease of the "labyrinth" of the ear, but of confinement for untold centuries in small cages.

The blue puya of Mexico, which has rarely bloomed in England, may now be seen bearing two spikes of peacock blue flowers in the Mexican part of the temperate house, Kew Gardens.

Marconi is to try and telegraph between a hill in Massachusetts and New York next month, a distance of 150 miles overland. It is more difficult to use the wireless telegraph on land than at sea, but why is not very clear. There are more inter-ening obstacles on land but perhaps the electrical charge of the earth comes in.

Six firms have responded to the invitation of the U.S. Signal Office to instal wireless telegraphs in Alaska. Among them are the Marconi Company, of London, the Slaby-Arco, of Germany and three American companies.

The new Edison storage battery is now on the market. The plant for its manufacture at Silver Lake, New Jersey, U.S. is completed.

A weed has been very aptly described as a plant out of place. This is an excellent definition of the term in its agricultural sense. A plant that, according to this definition, may be classed as a weed in one place may not be a weed at all when grown some where else, or even when grown in the same place under different circumstances. All our pasture grasses, for example, are weeds when they come up in our cultivated fields, though when grown in their proper place there are none more valuable. The pertinacity and predominance of weeds is remarkable. In almost every district into which one goes pastures as well as arable lands are frequently found overrun with them, to the great injury of the crops among which they appear. One usually associates weeds with poor neglected soils, but weeds, like other plants, love best to grow in the best land. Every soil, however, has certain weeds indigenous to it, and the natural habits of some of these plants render them so much hardier and more vigorous than most of our cultivated plants that it often appears as if the more worth less the plant the more robust and vigorous its growth. The weeds of the farm are a very numerous class, and many of them vary widely in character. Some are annuals, others are perennial; some are only propagated by seeds, others have creeping roots and are propagated from these, while others, again, are propagated both by roots and from seeds. The seeds of some weeds, when covered too deeply, or when the conditions of air, temperature, and moisture are favourable for their germination, will lie for a great many years in the soil without losing the power of germination others, if prevented from vegetating, will die in a few months or years. The seeds of charlock, for example, are capable of retaining their vitality though buried in the soil for a number of years. This, though not the only cause, will often account for weeds of various kinds appearing in newly turned-up land that had not been disturbed for a long period.

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A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

FOOD IS POISON

To the man who owns an inefficient stomach, but the source of life and nourishment when properly digested. The power to think clearly and work strenuously depends on good digestion and that invariably results from using

MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP

"Up to six years back," says Mr. EDWARD DAVIS, 16, Little Hill Street, Surry Hills, Sydney, "I could eat like a horse, sleep like a top, and work like a bullock. Illness was unknown to me. Then indigestion and rheumatism laid hold of me. Sharp burning pains shot through my limbs. My sleep was broken, appetite gone, and my stomach frequently rejected the morsel of food I forced myself to swallow. I was treated at two hospitals, but derived no real benefit. Four years' torture from indigestion and rheumatism was finally ended by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup two years ago, and I have never lost a day's work since. June 21st, 1901."

Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color it had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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THE GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper).

ARIOLA STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Dispersed in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c. Obtainable from Bhandari & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Marcury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops

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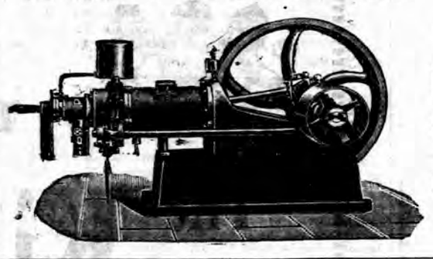

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, disolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 8 Months	4 „

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

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FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

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Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

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BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED; HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

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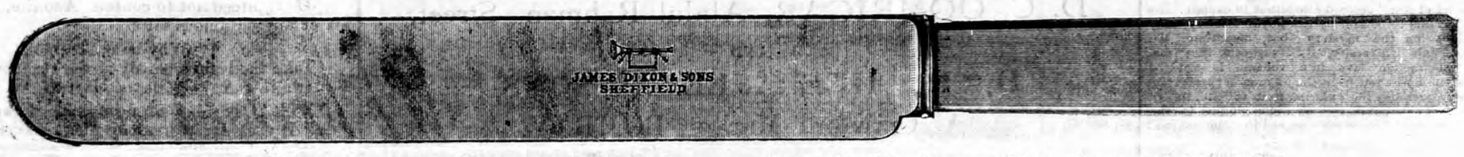

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